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SPECIAL EXTRA

The Irish Times.

14 PAGES. PRICE 2D. DUBLIN, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1928. VOL. LXX. NO. 22,326.

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ROLL OF HONOUR.

IN MEMORIAM.
(1914-1918).

COWAN—In ever-loving memory of Captain Sidney Edward Cowan, M.P.A., M.C. (two bars), aged 19, and Captain Philip Chalmers Cowan, R.F.C., aged 22, killed in air combats over the German lines in France on November 16, 1916, and November 8, 1917.

FEENEY—To the sweet memory of our beloved Mildred, V.A.D., who died while nursing the sailors at the Royal Naval Hospital, Chatham, November 8th, 1918.—Mother, brother, and sisters.

MAHOOD—In remembrance of our dearly-loved eldest son, "Bertie," S.I.H., called Home November 8th, 1917. "I know that my Redeemer liveth."—E. W. and R. Mahood, 89 Sandymount avenue.

BIRTHS.

HARMSWORTH—October 31, 1928, to Dorothy Alexander, wife of Cecil Desmond Bernard Harmsworth, 15 Quai de Bourbon, Paris, a daughter.

HUTCHINGS—November 2, 1928, at Calgary, to Lilian Mary (nee Crawford), wife of William E. Hutchings, the gift of a daughter.

O'REGAN—November 4, 1928, at Oakhurst, College road, Cork, to Mr. and Mrs. James F. O'Regan (late of Youghal), a son.

MARRIAGES.

McCANN and CARMICHAEL—October 31, 1928, at the Parish Church, Dalmally, Argyllshire, by the Rev F. McRae, Henry, second son of the late James McCann and of Mrs. McCann, Belvedere, Mullingar, to Flora, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Carmichael, Cladich, Dalmally.

SWEENY and BRENENY—November 7, 1928, at St. Michael's Church, Dun Laoghaire, with Nuptial Mass, by Rev. Dean Harte, P.P., Castlerea, Michael G. Sweeny, eldest son of Mrs. and the late M. G. Sweeny, Dalefield, Castlerea, and Mary Ellen, eldest daughter of Thomas and Mrs. Breheny, Parkmore, County Roscommon.

WHITAKER and GRANT—October 1, 1928, at the Catholic Church, Rostrevor, County Down, with Nuptial Mass, by the Rev. Fr. McGinn, P.P., George J., only son of Mr. and Mrs. Whitmarsh, "Clenburne," Sandycove, County Dublin, to Rose A. (Rosie), second youngest surviving daughter of the late James and Mrs. Grant, "The Glen," Rathkenny, County Meath. No cards.

DEATHS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS received late for insertion in this column will be found on Page 6.

BARNES—November 6, 1928, at a Nursing Home in London, Sybil Georgina, widow of the late A. G. Barnes, of Barnes, and only daughter of the late Major-General H. G. White, of Lough Fake Castle, Co. Donegal. Funeral at Chorley Wood to-day (Thursday).

BOND—October 25, 1928, at Alexandria, Henry Wilfred Dudley Bond, B.A., B.A.I., T.C.D., M.Inst.C.E., Director Irrigation Department, Ministry of Public Works, Egypt, late Lieutenant Royal Engineers, dearly-beloved only son of the late Henry and Katherine M. Bond, Dublin. Deeply regretted.

DOUGLAS—November 7, 1928, at Stephenstown, Naas, John Albert, second son of the late John Douglas, Ballinafagh. Deeply regretted by his sorrowing wife, sister, and brothers. Funeral leaves for Ballinafagh to-morrow (Friday) at 10 a.m., arriving about 12 noon.

GRIFFITH—November 6, 1928, at her residence, Griffith Lodge, Milltown, Senturfit, Elizabeth, widow of the late Alfred Griffith. Funeral, Kildadion, 1 p.m., to-day (Thursday).

HICKS—At his residence in Knocknalosset, David Hugh Hicks, aged 68 years. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace." Psalms xxxvii, 37.

McALISTER—September 30, 1928, at U.S. Marine Hospital, San Francisco, California, U.S., the result of an accident, Ernest McAlister, youngest son of the late James McAlister, 6 Ardee terrace, Dundalk, to the intense grief of his brother and sisters, also his fond nephews and nieces in Vancouver. "They will be done."

McDONNELL—November 7, 1928 Rev. John McDonnell, S.J., Milltown Park, Dublin, aged 80 years. R.I.P. Office and Solemn Mass at St. Francis Xavier's, Upper Gardiner street, to-morrow (Friday), November 9, at 11 a.m.

McGUIRE—November 6, 1928, at Trimgate street, Navan, Mrs. Hannah Maguire, widow of the late James Maguire. Deeply regretted. Funeral on to-day (Thursday) at 9.15 from St. Mary's Cathedral, Navan, to Glasnevin. R.I.P.

O'CONNOR—November 6, 1928, at 63 Upper Drumcondra road, Dublin, of pneumonia, Charles Stephen Samuel. Funeral from Drumcondra Church at 10 a.m. to-morrow (Friday), 9th, for Malahide.

SHANAHAN—November 7, 1928, at her residence, 8 Quinlan street, The Crescent, Limerick, Mary Shanahan. R.I.P. Funeral from St. Michael's Church, 11 o'clock, to-morrow (Friday) morning.

SINNOTT—November 7, 1928, at her residence, Kilmuckridge, County Wexford, Eliza Sinnott, mother of the Rev. John Sinnott, Adm., Wexford, and Rev. James Sinnott, M.SS., Enniscorthy, and Sister Dominic, Convent of Mercy, Wexford. R.I.P. Remains will leave the house at 10.30 to-morrow (Friday) morning for Office and High Mass at Litter Church. Funeral immediately afterwards to Oulart Cemetery

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The family of the late **Mrs. Dooley** and her sister, **Doctor Elizabeth Tennant,** return sincere thanks to the many friends who so kindly sympathised with them in their recent sorrow and also for the beautiful wreaths and flowers.

IN MEMORIAM.

ELLIS—Tenth Anniversary—In loving memory of my dear father, William, died 8th November, 1918, also my dear mother, Ellen, died 10th December, 1921, at their residence, 10 Graham's court, off Temple street, Dublin. "Rest in the Lord." Inserted by their loving daughter, Mary.

HILL—In ever-fond and sweet memory of our darling mother, Harriette Marland Hill, who passed away November 8th, 1918. "Her children call her blessed."

ROSS—First Anniversary—In loving memory of George Henry Ross, who died 8th November, 1927. Inserted by his loving wife and children.

SANDERSON—Fifth Anniversary—In loving memory of Ethel (nee Lipscombe) Sanderson, called Home 8th of November, 1925.
"There is a link death cannot sever,
Love and remembrance live for ever."

SANDERSON—In loving remembrance of Ethel, who passed away 8th November, 1925, at 14 Elfra road.—Rhoda.

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MULLINGAR (C.), CASTLEREA (P.), BALLINROBE (C.) AND LONGFORD (C.) FAIRS,
MONDAY, 12th NOVEMBER.
On SUNDAY, 11th NOVEMBER, a Special Passenger Train will leave Broadstone at 3.0 p.m. for Mullingar, Castlerea, Ballinrobe and Longford, calling at principal intermediate stations.
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THE MANAGER.

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BUY a Genuine Primus Stove, 9/6, and save heavy coal and gas bills. Repairs a speciality. BOOTH BROS., Dublin.

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are prepared to enter into Contracts for Storage of Dairy Produce for long periods at Special Rates.
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AN IDEAL DANCE PARTNER is described in the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES" To-day. Price Twopence

STAINLESS TABLE CUTLERY. Ivorine handles, from 13/6 ½-dozen, post free.—THOMPSON, 12 NASSAU STREET DUBLIN

MONEY—The Highest Advances to be obtained in Dublin on Jewellery, Silver Plate, Furniture and Valuable Chattel Property of every description, at the First-Class MONEY OFFICE, 85 MARLBOROUGH STREET, 85.

DEALS, BATTENS, SCANTLINGS, FLOORINGS, SHEETINGS, MOULDINGS, AND HARDWOODS. DOCKRELL LTD., Timber Importers, Dublin.

THE DRAGON OF THE SKY—See the new Series, "The Glory of the Stars," in the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES" To-day.

HEATING STOVES—The Celebrated Ease Anthracite and Perfection Oil Stoves.—HENSHAW and CO., LTD., Christ Church Place, DUBLIN.

CARSON'S PURE LIQUID PAINTS AND SPECIALITIES. Write for Catalogue.—CARSON'S, 22 Bachelor's Walk, Dublin.

C.Y.M.C.A., DAWSON STREET.—To-night, at 7.45, Public Class, 3.15, Lecture by Mr. H. A. Quee on "Suggestion and Auto-Suggestion."

SILVER, Furniture, Pictures, Glass and China. London Expert in Ireland wishes to purchase above.—G 1733, this office.

SCREENED GRID WIRELESS CIRCUIT—See the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES" To-day. Price Twopence.

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PRESENT PRICES.

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BEST ORRELL	44/-	LESS SPECIAL DISCOUNT 2/- PER TON CASH WITH ORDER.
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Canadian Pacific Steamers connect at Port of Landing with Canadian Pacific trains to all points in Canada and the Western United States.
Special Arrangements for the Celebration of Holy Mass.
SAILINGS TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Nov. 23	(Friday)	Metagama
Dec. 7	(Friday)	Montroyal
Jan. 11	(Friday)	Melita
Feb. 10	(Sunday)	Melita

When Travelling carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.
APPLY—
Canadian Pacific Railway.
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or Local Agents everywhere.

CUNARD LINE
NEW YORK—BOSTON
COBH to NEW YORK.

Laconia	Nov. 11	Andania	Dec. 16
Samaria	Nov. 18	Scythia	Dec. 25
Antonia	Nov. 25	Lancastria	Dec. 30
Carinthia	Dec. 2	Ascania	Jan. 4
Laconia	Dec. 9	Carmania	Jan. 13

COBH to BOSTON.

Laconia	Nov. 11	Scythia	Dec. 23
Laconia	Dec. 9	Carmania	Jan. 13

LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK.

*Laconia	Nov. 10	Antonia	Nov. 24
Samaria	Nov. 17	Carinthia	Dec. 1
*Also calls Boston.			

SOUTHAMPTON to NEW YORK.

Berengaria	Nov. 10	Franconia	Nov. 17

CUNARD CANADIAN SERVICES
COBH to QUEBEC & MONTREAL.

Ascania	Nov. 11	†Antonia	Dec. 16
†Antonia	Nov. 25	†Ascania	Jan. 4
†To Halifax, N.S.			

BELFAST to QUEBEC & MONTREAL.

Andania	Nov. 10	†Antonia	Jan. 8
†Letitia	Nov. 29	†Andania	Jan. 19
†To Halifax, N.S.			

LIVERPOOL to HALIFAX, N.S.

Antonia	Nov. 24	Andania	Dec. 15
Letitia	Nov. 26	Antonia	Jan. 5

For further particulars apply CUNARD LINE, CUNARD WHARF, COBH or 6 LR. ABBEY ST., DUBLIN; 1 Albert Square, Belfast, or Local Agents.

SIGN POSTS IN IRISH FARMING—Page 3.

RADIATOR MUFFS for all makes of Cars for easier starting in cold weather.—GRAFTON MOTOR CO., Grafton street, Dublin.

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NORTON'S
FAMOUS CHINA STORES.

ROYAL BLUE, BAND OF GOLD, DINNER SERVICES	30/-
WHITE AND GOLD OR ART SHADED TOILET SETS, 5 Pieces	12/6
WHITE ENAMEL SLOP PAILS, Each	2/11
STAINLESS TEA KNIVES, Each	1/3

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STEAMER.	TONS.	DATE.	DESTINATION.
bCTrafford Hall	5,321	Nov. 24	Bombay & Karachi
cCity of Calcutta	7,679	Nov. 26	Bombay & Calcutta
bCity of Sparta	5,415	Dec. 4	Colombo & Calcutta
City of Poona	7,468	Dec. 15	Bombay & Karachi

Calls (b) Naples (c) Fort Sudan (d) Madras
(z) Sailing direct from Marseilles.
MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

City of Pekin	6,960	Dec. 13
City of Baroda	7,129	Dec. 22

S'pore, Manila, H. Kong, Sh'hai, Japan
LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

*City of Karachi	5,573	Nov. 9
City of Valencia	7,329	Dec. 22

C'pe T'wn, Algoa B'y, E. London, & Natal.
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AUSTIN 7 H.P. BLU TOURER	£155.
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AUSTIN 6 CYL. 15.9 H.P. "BURNHAM" SALOON	£450.
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AUSTIN 6-CYL. 15.9 H.P. BROWN FABRIC SALOON	£450.

W. B. CRAWFORD (DUBLIN), LTD.,
29/30 DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Advertisement for Creditors, 1928. No. 3.
SAORSTAT EIREANN.
CIRCUIT COURT OF DUBLIN,
Before the Circuit Court Judge.
In the Matter of
THE COMPANIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1908,
And in the Matter of
THE COURTS OF JUSTICE ACT, 1924,
and in the Matter of the
WHITECOURT LAUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED, in Liquidation.

The creditors of the above-named Company are required on or before the 18th day of December, 1928, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to A. H. Walkey, of 34 Dame street, Dublin, the Official Liquidator of the said Company, appointed by Order of this Court, dated 17th February, 1928; and, if so required, by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are, by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the Chambers of the County Registrar, Green street, Dublin, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or, in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Friday, the 11th day of January, 1929, at 12 o'clock noon, at the said Chambers, Green street, Dublin, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1928.
SEAMUS O CONCHUBHAIR, County Registrar.
HAMILTON and CRAIG, Solicitors for the Liquidator, 30 South Frederick street, Dublin.

RE THOMAS HUBERT TILLY, Deceased.
PURSUANT TO THE TRUSTEE ACT, 1925.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any debts, claims or demands against the estate of Thomas Hubert Tilly, deceased, formerly of 116 West End avenue, Harrogate, in the County of York, but late of 24 Beacon road, Herne Bay, in the County of Kent, Gentleman (who died on the 14th day of December, 1927, and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 15th day of February, 1928, by Beatrice Maud Tilly and Walter Topham, the Executors therein named), are hereby required to send in particulars of their debts, claims or demands to us, the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Executors, on or before the 7th day of January, 1929, after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased, amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and they will not be liable for the assets of the said Deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed to any person or persons of whose debts, claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 1st day of November, 1928.
TOPHAM and PHILLIPS, 11 Princes square, Harrogate, Solicitors for the said Executors.

Notice of Sitting for Proofs of Debts.—21.
SAORSTAT EIREANN.
HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
In the Matter of
WILLIAM JOHN KELLY, of Courteenacurragh, Gorey, in the County of Wexford, Farmer, a Bankrupt.

A Public Sitting in this Matter will be held before the Registrar at the Law Courts, The Castle, Dublin, on Friday, the 30th day of November, 1928, at the hour of Eleven o'clock, forenoon, for the proofs and admission of debts and for the vouching of the Official Assignee's account.

A creditor may prove his debt at the sitting, or send his affidavit of debt in the prescribed form or his detailed account to the under-named Official Assignee, four days previously to the sitting, in order to have the same admitted.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1928.
JOHN C. MARLOWE, Clerk in Bankruptcy.
A. G. HOLLINSHEAD, Official Assignee, Law Courts, The Castle, Dublin.
CROWLEY, BOLGER and CUSACK, Solicitors for the Assignees, 3 and 4 Lower O'Connell street, Dublin.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SAORSTAT EIREANN.
CIRCUIT COURT OF JUSTICE.
DUBLIN CIRCUIT NO. 1.
COUNTY OF CITY OF DUBLIN—EQUITY SIDE.
COMPANIES WINDING UP.
In the Matter of the
COMPANIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1908,
And in the Matter of
McDERMOTT AND CO., LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that a petition for the winding up of the above-named Company by the Circuit Court of Justice, Dublin Circuit, was, on the 5th day of November, 1928, presented to the said Court by Lumen, Limited, of Dame Lane, in the City of Dublin, Photographic Dealers, and Hugh Moore and Alexanders Limited of the Linen Hall, in the said City, Chemical Manufacturers, creditors of the said Company, respectively.

And that the said petition is directed to be heard before Circuit Judge Davitt on the 20th day of November, 1928, at Green street, in the City of Dublin, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company to support or oppose the making of an order on the said petition may appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

(Signed),
LITTLE, O HUADHAIGH & PROUD,
12 Dawson street, Dublin, M. 2,
Solicitors for the Petitioners.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said petition must serve on, or send by post to the above-named notice of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any) and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than 5 o'clock on 19th November, 1928.

IN THE GOODS OF
JEREMIAH DOWLING, Deceased.

Pursuant to the 22nd and 23rd Vic., Cap. 35, notice is hereby given that all persons claiming to be creditors or to have any claims or demands upon or affecting the estate of the said Jeremiah Dowling, late of Knockrobbin, Wicklow, in the County of Wicklow, Esquire, who died on the 8th day of June, 1928, are hereby required to send in particulars (in writing) of such claims or demands on or before the 14th day of December, 1928, to the undersigned Solicitors for Mrs. Ruth Dowling and Joshua Dowling, the Executors, to whom Probate of the Will of Deceased was, on 26th day of October, 1928, granted forth of the Principal Registry of the High Court of Justice, Saorstat Eireann.

And notice is hereby further given that after the said 14th day of December, 1928, the said Executors will distribute the assets of the said Deceased according to the rights of the parties interested, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated 7th day of November, 1928.
MAXWELL, WELDON and CO., Solicitors, for said Executors, 15 Eden quay, Dublin.

Notice of Audit and Dividend.—23.
SAORSTAT EIREANN.
HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.—IN BANKRUPTCY.
In the Matter of
JOHN FARRELLY and LAURENCE McMAHON of McMahon street, Carrickmacross, in the County of Monaghan, Trading as O'Neill's Hotel Company, Hotel Proprietors, Bankrupts.

A Public Sitting will be held before the Court, at the Law Courts, The Castle, Dublin, on Friday, the 30th day of November, 1928, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to audit the Assignees' Account and make a dividend in this matter.

Dated this 5th day of November, 1928.
W. CONNELL, Clerk in Bankruptcy.
ALFRED C. HOLLINSHEAD, Official Assignee, Law Courts, The Castle, Dublin.
WM. V. SEDDALL, Solicitor for the Assignees, 15 Stephen's Green, N., Dublin.

McBirneys
Birthday Festival
FOUR CLEARING LINES IN
GENTLEMEN'S PYJAMAS
These clearing lines afford an exceptional opportunity to secure New Season's Goods at prices much below ordinary prices. Every garment is perfect and are Manufacturer's Surplus Stock.

Lot 1.—200 Pyjama Suits, made from a soft quality Wincyette, warm, of good wearing quality. Usually sold at 7/11. Festival Price 5/11

Lot 2.—200 Pyjama Suits, made from a warm, sound, hard-wearing cloth, absolutely unshrinkable. Festival Price..... 7/11

Lot 3.—350 Pyjama Suits, made from the famous "Twillinta" cloth, of proved hard-wearing quality, in block or fancy stripes. Usually sold at 12/11. Festival Price 9/11

Lot 4.—175 Pyjama Suits, made from a wool and cotton cloth, unshrinkable, beautifully warm. All good designs. Festival Price..... 15/6

GREAT VALUE IN RIDING COATS.
300 Gent.'s Single-breasted Riding Coats, hand-made from a double texture material, with leg straps and wind cuffs, in newest shades. Guaranteed for hard wear. Absolutely waterproof. Festival Price 27/11
ASTON'S QUAY, DUBLIN.

LEVERETT & FRYE, Ltd.,
FAMILY GROCERS,
36 GRAFTON ST., DUBLIN.
AGENTS FOR
W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES AND SPIRITS.
We are offering SPECIAL VALUE in XMAS PUDDING FRUITS at all our Branches.

HOTELS AND HEALTH RESORTS.
SHELBOURNE HOTEL.
FOR WINTER TARIFF AND ATTRACTIVE RATES EN PENSION APPLY MANAGER.
DUBLIN.

THE DOLPHIN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT
(Two minutes from Law Courts, Dublin Castle).
LUNCHEONS, DINNERS, WEDDINGS AND GENERAL CATERING ESTIMATED FOR. FINEST CUISINE AND WINES.
Telephones—2783.4. Telegrams—"Dolphin, Dublin."

CENTRAL HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, EXCHEQUER STREET.
"Comfortable and Convenient."
100 BEDROOMS. 50 STOCKROOMS.
Quick Service. Open to Non-Residents.
Special Dinner, 6 to 8.30, 4/-.
Bedroom, Breakfast and Bath from 8/6 inclusive.
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.
'Phone 2966. 'Grams: Central, Dublin.

POWER'S HOTEL, KILDARE STREET, DUBLIN.
Most Centrally Situated FOR SHOPPING AND AMUSEMENTS. SELECT, COMFORTABLE, MODERATE. Own Motor Service.
Large Garage now Free to Hotel Visitors.
Tel. 63999—Visitors. Tel. 63494—Office and Taxis.

THE HOTEL MacDERMOTT, 33 HARCOURT STREET, DUBLIN.
SPECIAL INCLUSIVE RATES FOR WINTER MONTHS.
WEDDING BREAKFASTS AND PRIVATE DINNER PARTIES CATERED FOR.
Telephones 52013-51377.

BOARDING AND HOTELS.
A T Ray's Fitzwilliam place, Dublin—High class Board Residence; moderate. 'Phone 61295. T
A 4 COURSE Dinner, 1/9; at Rothesay Hotel and Restaurant, 11 Eden quay, Dublin. Comfortable Bedroom and Meat Breakfast, 6/-. Bus terminus. H P
KILFINNIN Castle Hotel. Good shooting. Moderate terms. Particulars Cave, Glandore, Co. Cork. 30 X
LONDON, W.C.1.—Fotheringay, 17 Gordon street, Gordon square. Five minutes from Euston. Bed and Breakfast, 6/6.—Proprietress: Miss Bowman. 78 25
JURY'S HOTEL & RESTAURANT COLLEGE GREEN DUBLIN
RESTAURANT OPEN ON SUNDAYS.
BANQUET ROOMS FOR BANQUETS, ETC.
Orchestra, 7 to 11 P.M. during Dinner.
GRILL ROOM and AMERICAN BAR.

IRISH FRESH MEAT, LIMITED, DROGHEDA.
We offer the following prices for Porkers delivered at our Factory this week:—

		Per lb.
Class 1.	Porkers of 56lbs. dead-weight or under,	8d.
" 2.	" " 70lbs. " " "	8½d.
" 3.	" " 84lbs. " " "	8d.
" 4.	" " 112lbs. " " "	7½d.
" 5.	" " 126lbs. " " "	6½d.

Sows, 45/- per cwt.
Ulster Breed Pigs not favoured.
Owners can see their Porkers weighed on application to the Management. Porkers will be paid for by post on the day following delivery.
NOTE.—Please do not feed Porkers on night before delivery to the Factory

PACKING HAMPERS AND HAND BASKETS,
BUTCHERS' and GROCERS' NOW IN STOCK AT RICHMOND NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, 41 UPPER SACKVILLE STREET, DUBLIN.

MONEY.
CASH ACCOMMODATION BY POST FROM £30 to £5,000.
On Note of Hand alone. Without any Security to Ladies and Gentlemen. Strictly Private. No Charge whatever made if the Loan is not granted.
Full information will be supplied gratis and post free.
APPLY BY LETTER ONLY.
SECRETARY,
THE CITY AND COUNTY PRIVATE FINANCE CO., LTD.,
53 DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN.

HOTELS AND HEALTH RESORTS
ROYAL MARINE HOTEL DUN LAOGHAIRE (KINGSTOWN), CO. DUBLIN.
THE LEADING FAMILY HOTEL.
Opposite Mail Boat Pier and Rail Terminus.
REDUCED WINTER TERMS.
Wedding Breakfasts a Speciality.
Baths (Hot Salt Water and Steam) adjacent.
Splendid Golf Links. Lock-up Garages.
Wire—"Comfort." 'Phone 280 (3 lines).

LONDON—Dean Hotel, Oxford St., W.—Centre of Shops, Theatres; Room, bfst, bath, attendance. Double room fr. 16/-; Single fr. 9/6. H. & c. water all rooms. 'Grams: Teldeanho, Westcent, London.
RITZ COURT HOTEL, Leinster sq., W.2.—Bed bath, and bft., 6/6. £2 2/- weekly, or with dinner £2 13/6. 'Grams: Ritzcourtel, Westbourne, London. Ten minutes from Olympia

Surrounded by the comfort of
A COWLEY SALOON
you can smile serenely in and at
ALL WEATHERS
SEE THE NEW 1929 MODELS
Sole Agents:
G. A. BRITTAIN, LTD.
Showrooms: 4/15 Lincoln Place
Service Depot: Hatch St., Dublin.
£234 : 0 : 0
Plus Freight.

Motor Matters, Cycles, &c.

MOTOR CARS.

A FEW good Secondhand Cars for Sale.—Lincoln and Nolan, Ltd., 57 and 58 Lower Baggot street, Dublin. T

BRINGING OLYMPIA HOME TO YOU! We are now Exhibiting SIXTH CARS direct from Stand 16, Olympia, and invite you to inspect them. Sole Importers: T. J. ROGERS, LTD., 43/5 South King street. T

A HILLMAN 14 h.p. Saloon, 1927 model, splendid condition—Jarrett, 4 Pembroke place, Upper Pembroke street, Dublin. 5

ARMSTRONG Siddeley Touring Car, 1927 model, 14 h.p., condition new, cheap, or would take Light Car in part exchange.—G 1316, this office. 6 F

ANSALDO 1926 Tourer; bargain.—Rogers, Ltd., 4 South King street, Dublin. 3 E

CITROEN, 12 horse power, 1927, as new; any trial.—Woods' Garage, Donnybrook. 5 E

CITROEN Coupe, splendid order; sacrifice to ready buyer. Seen 7 Aston's quay, Dublin. 7 A

DUTHIE, Large, Ltd., Athy, are now showing Second-hand Ford, Morris, Clyno, Dodge, Overland, and Citroen Cars, also Ford Ton Truck—all real bargains—at York Livery Garage, opposite College of Surgeons, Stephen's Green. 5 E

DAIMLER 20 Saloon, perfect order, practically new, seen at 72 Fenian street (late Denzille street). 6 F

FIAT Cars; all the newest models in stock for immediate delivery.—Andrew J. Doyle, Fiat Depot, 51 South King street, Dublin. 'Phone 2721. T

FOR Sale, Oakland Six, guaranteed perfect, excellent self starter, good lighting, etc; £65 or best offer; only reason selling, garage room required, new car tax paid end year.—Williams, Red House, Mallow. 3 D

FOR Sale, splendid, strong 4 Seater Open Touring Car, new hood and rigid side curtains, 16 h.p.; excellent condition and running order; can be seen any time and tried.—Millican, Athlone. 5 F

FIAT Tourer, 15/20 h.p. (1925 model), perfect condition; bargain.—2 Sunbury Gardens, Darby road. 6 D

FORD Coupe, £10 tax, battery, starter perfect, splendid condition, cellulose painted; suit traveller; £55. Address "Z 4517, Coupe," this office. 6 F

FOR Sale, 1928 Morris Cowley Two Seater, perfect condition, owner driven; also Peugeot 4 door Saloon and other Cars, cheap.—Iona Garage, Cross Guns, Glasnevin. 6 F

FOR Sale, Fiat 8 Four Seater, 1926 model, mechanically sound, good appearance.—G 1847, this office. 6 F

HUMBER 9 h.p. 1922 3 Seater, engine perfect, car in good condition generally, hood needs repairs; £30 or nearest offer.—Buckley, Maynooth Motor and Engineering Works. 7 F

MORRIS Cowley 4 Seater, 1925, in perfect condition; mileage under 10,000; tax paid; cheap.—Crosbie Bros., Rutland place. 'Phone 3678. 4 D

MOTOR Hoods Re-covered; Curtains, Cushions, Cellulose Hoods Fitted—Harris, South King street Depot. 4 D

MORRIS Cowley, 1926 model, excellent condition, £78, or Exchange small Four Seater Saloon, cash adjustment if necessary.—G 1909, this office. 5 D

SCOTT Sociable for Sale, dynamo lighting, in good order, tax to New Year; any reasonable trial. Seen Dublin.—G 1889, this office. 7 A

SWIFT 2 Seater 1922 10 h.p., in good running order, appearance good, five electric lamps; cheap to clear.—Buckley, Maynooth. 7 F

CHAUFFEURS, MECHANICS.

WANTED.

CHAUFFEUR Wanted, single, experienced; useful, for gentleman's place; capable of seeing after pipes, etc., in house, soldering when necessary; live in; give age, copies references, wages expected. Address "Z 4465, Chauffeur," this office. 4 D

CHAUFFEUR Wanted, single, Protestant; send copies reference, state age. Address "Z 4506, Chauffeur," this office. 5 E

DISENGAGED.

CHAUFFEUR, do all repairs; life abstainer; any make of car; highly recommended; free now. Address "Z 4512, Chauffeur," this office. 6 F

CHAUFFEUR, careful driver, generally useful; excellent reference. Apply G 1878, this office. 7 A

Great Care is taken that Advertisements in all parts of this paper Appear Correctly, but no Liability is taken for any Error in or Omission of any Advertisement, and the Proprietors Reserve the Right to Alter or After any Advertisement, No Matter where or by Whom Accepted.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR SMALL CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(PREPAID).

12 Words or under, 1/-.
Every Succeeding Word One Penny.

4 consecutive insertions FOR price of 3

(This Concession does not apply to Advertisements set in display form or placed contrary to our classification.)

Box Office address counts as three words if replies are to be called for at Head Office, or, if they are to be sent by post or called for at any Branch Office, as four words. Postage extra.

Advertisements not prepaid are charged at a minimum of 3/- per insertion.

Publication of these Advertisements is not guaranteed on any particular day.

As letters addressed to initials, to Christian or fictitious names at a Post Office will not be dealt with, but immediately sent to Dead Letter Office, Advertisements with such addresses will not be inserted.

TRADE AND "MATRIMONIAL" ADVERTISEMENTS IN THESE COLUMNS, 1/- PER LINE.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

ORIGINAL Testimonials or other Documents should not be enclosed with Replies to Advertisements.

24/11/'25. *IRISH TIMES*, LTD.,
WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN.
Telephone Nos.—5036-5037.

BRANCH OFFICES:
RATHMINES—Castlewood Avenue.
Phone—Rathmines 951
BELFAST—139 Royal Avenue .....'Phone 1757
CORK—33 Marlboro' Street .....'Phone 1064
LONDON—59 Fleet Street, E.C.4 .....Central 4350
MANCHESTER—24 Market Place .....City 3084

LOST AND FOUND

FOUND in Railway Carriage, Sum of Money. Owner may have same by giving particulars and paying for advertisement.—G 1854, this office.

FOUND, White Long Haired Terrier, brownish head. Apply Dogs' Home.

LOST, Foxhound (dog), 5 years old, on November 1st. Reward. Apply Major Lalin, Horetown, Foulksmills, Co. Wexford. 7 A

LOST in Ranelagh, Black Silk Bag, containing notes and silver. Reward if returned to 13 Sandford road.

LOST, Monday afternoon, Brown Leather Note Case, containing bank notes and key; reward.—G 1913, this office.

STRAYED, Smooth Red Terrier, answers name "Jackie." 5/- reward if brought to St. Annes, Esker Lane, Lucan.

£1 REWARD—Lost, Fox Terrier, mongrel, smooth hair, brown ears; address on disc attached to collar. Apply 69 Sandymount avenue, Dublin. 4 D

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED,

GENERAL MANAGER FOR MOTOR COVERN,
knowing Wholesale and Retail Branches, Works and General Administration. Must have first class qualifications. Good salary. Applications by letter only considered. No interviews entertained.

ANDREW J. DOYLE,
51 SOUTH KING STREET, DUBLIN. 7 E

APPRENTICE—Vacancy occurs for Apprentice in Electrical Engineering; fee required. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, what exam. passed at schools, and references to Manager, Kerry Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Killarney. 6 E

A SMART ladylike Girl Wanted to learn Fine Art and Picture Framing Business; fee £30. Apply after 11 a.m., 28 South Anne street. 5 F

AN Ideal Dance Partner is described in the "Weekly Irish Times." Issue 3rd inst. Price twopence. 6 F

DAILY Dressmaker Wanted; experienced in household sewing; Dun Laoghaire district; all particulars.—G 1655, this office. 5 D

EARN £5 to £8 weekly as Bookkeeper, Secretary, etc. Rapid Postal Courses, 10/- monthly. Unique Tuition offer. Positions found. Booklet free.—School of Commerce, 62 Oxford street, London.

EXPERIENCED Mother's Help or Nursery Governess wanted; assistant required, take charge two boys, 5 and 3 years, Dublin; state age and salary.—G 1745, this office. 5 D

GENERAL Cutter, for city Tailoring; one with connection and able to take financial interest preferred; exceptional opportunity with house showing good turnover.—G 1795, this office. 6 F

GIRL Wanted, for Enquiry Office, South side; C.I. preferred; experience not necessary; state age, wages expected.—G 1873, this office. 6 F

GIRLS Wanted for Christmas Season. Apply before 11 o'clock, Combridge, Grafton street.

LADY Clerk Wanted, Typist, Shorthand, experienced; all Office work; state age, salary, references, religion.—G 1686, this office. 5 E

MANAGERS required for Co-operative Stores in the Midlands; must have a thorough knowledge of the General Trade and Accountancy. No application considered unless accompanied by first-class references (do not send originals). Address, giving full particulars, salary, etc., to "Z 4560, Manager," this office.

OPTICAL and Photographic—Assistant Wanted, with thorough knowledge these lines (retail), including Sight Testing; state experience, age, salary, references. Address "Z 4546, Assistant," this office. 7 A

POULTRY—Wanted, experienced person capable to take up poultry percentage salary, which must be moderate. Address "Z 4491, Person," this office. 5 E

START a Business in Drapery, etc., from £1 upwards. Special attention to widows and beginners. Sure living. Write for advice and list.—H. Levaine, Dept. 143 Broadcasting House, London. E.1. 6 F

SCREENED Grid Wireless Circuit—See the "Weekly Irish Times" to-day. Price twopence. 5 F

TWO Youths Wanted immediately for three years' Apprenticeship in leading Motor Engineering Firm city; fee £60 each, progressive from commencing; full training given.—G 1846, this office. 6 F

THE Dragon of the Sky—See the new series, "The Glory of the Stars," in the "Weekly Irish Times" to-day. Price twopence. 6 F

WANTED, for quiet country place, trustworthy, useful R.C. Housekeeper or Help, take entire charge of house and small boy; lady going away; maid kept. Reply, with reference, age, lowest salary, "Z 4509, Housekeeper," this office. 6 D

WANTED, young Man for Chemical Works, having technical knowledge and some practical experience. Apply, with full particulars and efficiencies, G 1839, this office. 6 F

WANTED, Lady Bookkeeper, capable of preparing books for audit and with knowledge of wholesale and retail grocery; copies of references, state lowest salary (outdoor).—X. Noble, Accountant, Quay, Waterford. 3 D

MOTOR CARS CONTINUED.

TROJAN 1928 three door model, on balloon tyres, only done 7,000 miles, demonstration car, as new; £145. Apply Ashenhurst, Williams and Co., Ltd., 12/15 Talbot place, Dublin. 5 D

TROJAN, chummy model, on solid tyres; £20. Apply Ashenhurst, Williams and Co., Ltd., 12/15 Talbot place, Dublin. 6 D

15 H.P. Wolseley Tourer, recent make, newly painted and guaranteed perfect, all accessories; owner bought saloon; original cost £800. Sell best offer over £100; privately owned. Seen Dublin.—G 1790, this office. 6 F

1925 SIX Cylinder Essex Coach, owner driven, open to any inspection and trial; price £275.—G 1664, this office. 5 E

1927 MORRIS Oxford 14-38 h.p. 5 Seater Tourer, blue, excellent condition; mileage 12,300; £150. Can be seen any time at Fortlands, Killiney. 6 F

1927 MODEL Lancia Lambda Touring Car, in good order, any trial given, £275.—G 1870, this office. 7 E

WANTED.

WANTED, new Chevrolet Saloon; supplier must take 1924 Buick Six Saloon in part payment. Address "Z 4472, Saloon," this office. 5 E

MOTOR CYCLES.

ADVANCES on Motor Bikes, Cars, Jewels.—Gorman, Pawnbroker, Winetavern street (opposite Four Courts); new garage. T

FOR Sale, B.S.A. Sidecar, good condition; cheap. Address "Z 4548, Sidecar," this office. 7

MONTGOMERY 350, O.H.V., Lucas, Terry, as new; cheap.—Darley, Maryland, Vernon Grove, Rathgar. 7 A

LORRIES, VANS, MOTOR AND STEAM HAULAGE.

A. E. C. 1926 24 Seater Omnibus for Sale; in really good order; recently overhauled and repainted; open to reasonable trial and expert examination. Full particulars on application to G 1817, this office. 6 F

FUNERAL Stock—Glass Hearse, Coach with Coffin Box, Motor Glass Hearse; reduced prices, cash or terms.—Marston's, Bradford street, Birmingham. 26 T

ACCESSORIES, TYRES, ETC.

CHEAPEST House for Motor Tyres: all leading makes at Wholesale Prices. Why pay more. Vulcanising a speciality. Satisfaction guaranteed. All sizes Second-hand Tyres, chean.—Roberts, Foley street (Amiens street), Dublin. 'Phone 1661. T

FOR Sale, Morris Cowley Radiator, 1925, new tubes, 56; Lucas Magneto, 30/-; new Crankshaft, for 10 H.P. Calthorpe, 1921, £8.—Walsh, Williamstown, Castleshellingham. 6 H

FOR Sale, Spare Parts for 25 h.p. Crossley and 4 Ton Daimler Lorry; c.c. type.—Pickeman, Deansilla lane.

GARAGE ACCOMMODATION AND REPAIRS.

GARAGE, lock up, new, electric light, water; 5/-. Apply Vina Cottage, Bagrot lane. 7 E

CHAUFFEURS CONTINUED.

DISENGAGED.

CHAUFFEUR, disengaged, any make car, all repairs; useful; life abstainer; highly recommended.—A 388, Irish Times Branch Office, Kingstown. 6 F

GENTLEMAN can highly recommend most respectable young Man, driving; generally useful.—G 1622, this office. 7 A

GROOM Chauffeur, thoroughly experienced, highly recommended; light weight; long discharges; run tuning repairs, understands cleaning hunting kit.—Eagle, Castletown-Geoghegan, Westmeath. 4 D

MAINTENANCE—Mechanic, 33, married; garage, factory or fleet; excellent references; cars, lorries, steam; electricity. Address "Z 4469, Mechanic," this office. 5 E

SITUATIONS CONTINUED.

WANTED, for Drapery, young man or young lady to take Charge of Manchester and Linen Dept.; must be energetic; provincial town, encose copies references; religion R.C. Address "Z 4476, Drapery," this office. 5 D

WANTED immediately, a steady, experienced Mother's Help; fond of children essential. Apply Mrs. Fleming, The Rectory, Magherabeg, Co. Fermanagh. 2 X

WOOLLENS and Readymades—Wanted, first class Salesman; Protestant; state experience, salary indoor, enclose references. Address "Z 4355, Salesman," this office. 7 A

WANTED for country town, Mother's Help or Nurse, Protestant; feedhowan and fond of children; maid kept. Address, stating age, salary expected, with copies references, "Z 4579, Help," this office. 5 E

YOUNG girl, just left school, Protestant, serve her time, Tobacconist and Confectionery, Drumcondra district.—G 1922, this office.

MONEY, PARTNERSHIPS, ETC.

ADVANCES on Endowment Policies, Deeds, War Loans, post-dated Cheques.—Eikinson, 48 Aungier street.

ADVANCES on Deeds, Shares, Endowment Policies, post-dated Cheques.—Wachman, 30 Drury street. 5 T

ADVANCES made on Deposit of Deeds, Shares and Policies, post-dated Cheques cashed immediately.—32 South Frederick street. 2 T

BUSINESS Man with capital requires Partnership in a profitable Business Concern. Apply Friction and Doyle, Solicitors, 32 Nassau street. 5 E

GENTLEMAN Partner Wanted, few hundred pounds, most lucrative business.—G 1668, this office.

LOANS granted to responsible applicants; terms moderate.—P. Toohey, 5a Fowns's street, Dublin. 18 T

SYNDICATE prepared to advance on mortgage, in suitable sums, on approved security.—G 1907, this office. 7 A

YOUNG Lady offers £300 for Partnership business or Farm.—G 1931, this office.

£5 TO £500 Advanced Privately on approved personal security of borrowers at an extremely low rate of interest; loan can be repaid by small instalments to suit. Call or write for particulars, 8, Freeman and O'Donnell street, Belfast. 12 3

£15 UPWARDS Advanced by post; special terms to Teachers, Civil Servants, and Professionals. Apply to Estates, Ltd., 45 High street, Belfast. 12 3

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS, OFFICIALS, SERVANTS, ETC.

POSITIONS VACANT.

RESTAURANT—Manageress Wanted immediately (fourteen town); outdoor (all meals in); address giving copy reference and salary expected, "Z 4526, Manageress," this office. 6 D

WANTED, Hon-sional and Kitchenmaid for first class Commercial Hotel; sisters or two companions preferred; state age and terms. Address "Z 4528, Housemaid," this office. 6 E

WAITRESS Wanted Apply Hotel Gerard, Harcourt street.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

EXCELLENT hotel, club, or good business house Cook. Particulars Matron, Irish Times.

HOTEL Club and Restaurant Proprietors are invited to 'phone 5036, or write Matron, Irish Times Servants' Registry Dublin, when requiring Officials or Staff. 9 T

THREE Hotel Housemaids (young), experience in first class city hotel; excellent long references; city or suburban hotel preferred, shortly disengaged. Full particulars Matron, Registry, Irish Times.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED.

A GENT required by Bradford Manufacturer of Dress Goods and Artificial Silks for Dublin and Irish Free State; must have good connection. Write A 476, Goldsbrough's Advertising Agency, Charles street, Bradford. 3 D

BUILDERS Providers require Town Traveller, with experience; state references and salary expected.—G 1755, this office.

CORKS—Agents Wanted. Influence amongst Bottlers necessary. Address "Z 4549, Agents," this office.

LADY Traveller Wanted for city, to call on Banks and Offices, for Typewriter Carbons and Ribbons; must be of good address and have good references.—G 1631, this office. 3D

MANUFACTURERS of well known Brand of Sausages require Representatives for Armagh, Down, Louth, Longford. Gentlemen calling on Grocers and Provision Merchants could use as profitable side line; commission generous, possibilities excellent.—G 1912, this office.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

A QUALIFIED Dental Surgeon has vacancy for a Pupil.—G 1797, this office. 6 F

APPRENTICE (Male) required for Chemist's Shop, in Southern county town. Address "Z 4510, Apprentice," this office. 6 F

APPRENTICE (outdoor) required by Pharmaceutical Chemist, Dublin; fee.—G 1851, this office. 6 F

CHEMIST'S Assistant, ten years' experience, good appearance, courteous, excellent character, twenty-seven years, open for immediate engagement. Address "Z 4477, Chemist," this office. 4 D

CHEMISTRY—Practical Classes for Pharmaceutical Final, Theoretical Classes and Physics, all exams.—G 1591, this office. 5 D

DUBLIN and South-Eastern Railway Friendly Society —The Committee of the above invite applicants for the position of Medical Officer for Dun Laoghaire district. Applications received up to the 19th inst. Terms of appointment from Secretary, E. Byrne, 9 Florence road, Bray. 7 A

DENTIST Selling Vulcaniser, £5; Engine, £2; Lathe and Sundries, cheap.—G 1897, this office.

FOR Sale, owner retiring, Medical Hall, near Cork, mostly dispensing; net profits £400. Apply (letter) "Medical," M. Glass, North Main street, Cork. 12 26

JUNIOR Assistant Wanted for Dublin Pharmacy; outdoor; full particulars and references.—G 1850, this office.

LADY Chemist required for progressive concern in good town, one prepared to invest capital and share in the profits; initiative, good saleswoman essential; splendid opportunity. Address "Z 4535, Chemist," this office. 6 D

LADY R.C. wishes post as Nurse Attendant; salary £28-£30; experienced; city, country. Address "Z 4565, Lady," this office.

OUTDOOR Apprentice required immediately, Midland town. Address "Z 4471, Apprentice," this office.

RESPECTABLE Person wishi Nurse Invalid; highly recommended.—Nurse, 84 Dodder View, Ballsbridge.

REGISTERED Dental Student, reading for qualification, seeks part time Laboratory Work; first class mechanical, seven years with Mr. E. J. McEvoy. Apply Punton's Dental Depot.

WANTED, Protestant young Man, as Attendant for invalid; country; state salary, enclose copies of references. Address "Z 4445, Man," this office.

WANTED, Junior Assistant; good dispenser; having knowledge of photography and veterinary work. Address "Z 4436, Assistant," this office. 5 D

WANTED, Pharmaceutical Chemist, branch house, South; first class dispensing, veterinary, photographic. Address "Z 4435, Chemist," this office. 5 D

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GARAGE, lock up, new, electric light, water; 5/-. Apply Vina Cottage, Bagrot lane. 7 E

CHAUFFEURS CONTINUED.

DISENGAGED.

CHAUFFEUR, disengaged, any make car, all repairs; useful; life abstainer; highly recommended.—A 388, Irish Times Branch Office, Kingstown. 6 F

GENTLEMAN can highly recommend most respectable young Man, driving; generally useful.—G 1622, this office. 7 A

GROOM Chauffeur, thoroughly experienced, highly recommended; light weight; long discharges; run tuning repairs, understands cleaning hunting kit.—Eagle, Castletown-Geoghegan, Westmeath. 4 D

MAINTENANCE—Mechanic, 33, married; garage, factory or fleet; excellent references; cars, lorries, steam; electricity. Address "Z 4469, Mechanic," this office. 5 E

CITROËN

Europe's Largest Car Manufacturer,

BUILT 100,000 CARS LAST SEASON, AND NOW TWO NEW MODELS, ADMITTED THE OUTSTANDING FEATURE OF BOTH SHOWS BY THE PUBLIC, THE TRADE, AND THE PRESS.

PRESS OPINIONS.

"A high place among the world's cars."—*Daily Mail.*

"Undoubtedly capable of maintaining as good an average as anyone can desire for long distances."—*The Autocar.*

"The Citroën six-cylinder satisfies the most exacting requirements . . . rapid acceleration, smooth running, flexibility and road-holding are prominent characteristics . . . it is fully up to expectations, and will undoubtedly appeal to a very large and important market."—*The Motor.*

THE SIX.

Intriguing line and luxurious appointment—amazing power and flexibility. A Six which will give well over 65 miles per hour and 20 miles to the gallon. A combination of features not found in any other Six Cylinder Car under £500. Untarnishable Chromium Plating, Oil, air, and petrol filters. All-steel body, with new type vibrationless body mounting. Westinghouse Servo Brakes standard on all models. Remarkably complete equipment and fittings, including spring blinds for rear windows, sunshield, carpeted rear floor, roof net, Klaxton double electric screen wiper, two electric horns.

Delivery from STOCK. Various colours.

May we send a Catalogue or Arrange a Trial Run?

The Sensation of the Paris and London Shows. (Westinghouse Servo Brakes on both Models.)

CROSSLEY and French TALBOT new Models on view.

PRESS OPINIONS.

"There are more convenient fittings in the Citroën than are included in many £1,000 vehicles."—H. Thornton Rutter, *Daily Telegraph.*

"A powerful engine, a particularly comfortable body, first-class four-wheel brakes, good springs, and an excellent performance."—John Prioleau, *Daily Mirror.*

"The Citroën appeals specially to women, on account of its pretty appearance and the ease with which it is driven."—*Sunday Express.*

THE FOUR.

An entirely new model, with 3-bearing crank shaft, and bodywork of even more attractive appearance. Wider and lower seats for greater comfort, lower centre of gravity for safety and comfort, improved and more artistic streamline treatment of bonnet and scuttle lines. Cellulose finish in particularly attractive colours. All steel body assembled on a new system of construction, which gives greater strength and smoother, more silent running. Usual exceptionally complete Citroen equipment. Westinghouse Servo brakes fitted as standard on all models.

13/30 4 CYL. 15 R.A.C.
Tourer ..... £230 Saloon £265
Berline £265
(Plus £10 Carriage.) Choice of 4 Colours.

McENTAGART Bros. Ltd.
Showrooms: 10 LEINSTER STREET, DUBLIN
WORKS, GARAGE, SERVICE STATION (Area 27,000 sq. ft.).

2½ Litre 6 cyl. 19.3 R.A.C.
Saloon ..... £335 Berline £335
Saloon, 7 Seats, £365.
(Plus £10 Carriage.) Choice of 4 Colours.

GUARANTEED SECONDHAND CARS

Six Months' Factory Guarantee.
Six Cylinder 15 h.p. Armstrong Siddeley Fabric Saloon, 1928.
Six Cylinder 15 h.p. Armstrong Siddeley Coach-built Saloon, 1928.
Six Cylinder 15 h.p. Armstrong Siddeley Tourer, 1926-7.
Four Cylinder 14 h.p. Armstrong Siddeley Tourer, 1926-7.
Four Cylinder 14 h.p. Armstrong Siddeley Coach-built, 1926-7.
New appearance, at very tempting prices.

EXPRESS AUTO CO.,
2 DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS.

SOLICITOR, recently qualified, well recommended, good worker, Irish scholar, seeks Assistantship, country.—G 1849, this office. 6 F

TUITIONS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

ALL Professional and University Prelims., Oral and Correspondence. Success lists free.—McGUIRE'S COLLEGE, Gardiner's Row, Dublin.

ALL University and Professional Preliminaries, Scholarships, Term Examinations; Oral and Postal Tuition. Prospectus and Success lists from Belmont College, 47 Dawson street, Dublin 'Phone, 2085. 2 E

DAILY Governess, Protestant, first lessons and music, 2 hours; 10/- weekly. Address "Z 4522, Governess," this office. 6 D

GOVERNESS or Nursery Governess, excellent testimonials, prepares for school; needlewoman, Catholic; moderate salary.—G 1725, this office. 5 E

GOVERNESS—Young Catholic Girl, disengaged Christmas, desires post above, or Nursery Governess; high recommended; state salary. Address "Z 4555, Governess," this office. 2 D

J. IRVINE, ex-scholar, B.A., Grinds for Trinity Entrance, Term, Littlego, all Professional Preliminaries.—6 Mountpleasant square. 8 S

NURSERY Governess or Mother's Help, superior young girl; recommended.—G 1854, this office. 7 E

SHORTHAND, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, etc.—Personal Tuitions.—Murphy and Brady (B.A.), 16 Appian Way. 12 T

VOICE Production and Singing.—J. C. Browner, 15 South Circular road, Portobello. 6 F

YOUNG Catholic Nursery Governess; highest English Honours, certificates; thoroughly recommended.—Mullaly, Ballywalter, Mullinahone, Tipperary. 4 D

GOVERNESSES AND TUTORS WANTED.

A GENT FOR GOVERNESSES AND SCHOOLS.—Miss Bellingham Todd, 5 Grafton street, Dublin, Advises Parents and Managers. Tel.: No. 5258.

FRENCH, German Conversation (advanced), natives, Wanted; English instead, or fee; brother, sister.—G 1689, this office. 5 E

GOVERNESS required, for 3 children, 10, 8 and 6; must speak French and German; good needlewoman; household, country. Apply, giving references and stating age and salary expected, to Mrs. O'Connor, Bellevue, Rosbrack, Armagh. 4 A

NURSERY Governess Wanted for two children, ages 6 and 5; Protestant. Apply, giving references and stating age and salary expected, to Mrs. Goodbody, West House, Galway. 5 E

NURSERY Governess Wanted, temporary, Protestant, children 3 and 5.—Mrs. Hanbury, Rockbrae, Bray.

RESIDENT Assistant Master (I.C.) required in Boys' School, Dublin suburbs, for general subjects; drawing a recommendation. Apply G 1904, this office. 6 F

WANTED, Female Principal; on roll 34; residence; musical preferred.—Rector, Knockbride, Ballinchor. 18 T

WANTED, Nursery Governess or Mother's Help, for West of Ireland; experienced; 4 children; state salary. Address "Z 4550, Governess," this office.

WANTED immediately, aged I.C. teach first lessons two children; house and £12 per annum; Co. Limerick. Address "Z 4576, Teacher," this office. 7 E

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

ADVERTISER seeks engagement as Bank Porter, Care Offices, or any position of high trust; life abstainer, excellent character. Address "Z 4516, Porter," this office. 6 D

A YOUNG Lady desires position as Shorthand Typist or Junior Bookkeeper with first class city Firm.—G 1840, this office. 6 D

BOILERMAN disengaged; understands refrigerating and ice freezing.—G 1602, this office. 4 D

BOOKKEEPER and Accountant; has eight years' legal experience, first class knowledge of all methods of accounts keeping; excellent references from employers and auditors. Address "Z 4568, Bookkeeper," this office. 4 D

COMPANION—Lady desires position as Companion to an elderly lady; good references. Address "Z 4573, Companion," this office. 1 X

COMPANION-Lady desires position as Companion to an elderly lady; good references. Address "Z 4575, Companion," this office. 1 X

DRAPERY—Young Girl, good appearance and address, is anxious to serve her time to Drapery; Protestant; well recommended; state terms. Address "Z 4495, Girl," this office. 5 E

EXPERIENCED Lady (Protestant, widow), highest testimonials, capable, quick worker, cooks nicely, seeks post as housekeeper or any position of trust. Apply 35 Wellington road, Dublin. 2 D

EXPERT Shorthand Typist, 20, well educated; nominal salary for experience, good Firm, city. Address "Z 4539, Typist," this office. 6 F

GENTLEMAN can highly recommend young Man, experienced Packing and Despatching; highest references.—G 1653, this office. 7 A

HAIRDRESSING—Lady, trained London, seeks vacancy, improver in high class Saloon, city or suburbs.—G 1911, this office. 7 A

NOTICE.

IN addressing envelopes covering replies to advertisers in this paper great care should be taken to include the catch word, when same is given, after the Office Number, thus: "Z 20, Housemaid," should be carefully written upon the envelope. T

PUBLIC writing Typist, requires post, in city Firm; technical school and commercial college training; good at figures and rapid at text.—G 1869, this office.

LADY Bookkeeper and Shorthand Typist desires position; highest reference.—G 1898, this office.

LADY, Protestant with a thorough knowledge of Stationery and Bookselling Business, is open for engagement; good references. Address "Z 4372, Lady," this office.

LADY Housekeeper seeks place, knowledge of nursing, where maids kept.—G 1866, this office. 7 E

POST Office Assistant, competent all duties, desires vacancy, outdoor, Dublin.—G 1880, this office.

ROOMS Required, Grates. Concreting, Plastering, Colouring, all Repairs; moderate.—G 1834, this office. 6 F

SHORTHAND Typist, with knowledge of bookkeeping. Young girl wishes position; small wage to commence.—G 1830, this office. 6 F

WANTED, post in Connemara by experienced, educated young lady as governess and work, teach child. Address "Z 4458, Lady," this office. 4 D

YOUNG Gentlewoman, I.C., desires post gentleman's place; help generally, understands care of stock, calf rearing, fowl, dairy; highest references. Address "Z 4501, Gentlewoman," this office. 5 E

YOUNG Lady desires post, Companion Help, R.C. Address "Z 4519, Lady," this office. 6 F

YOUNG Widow, Protestant, wishes position, Companion-Help, Daily; references.—G 1900, this office.

YOUNG Man, R.C., presently engaged as Traveller, is anxious to secure indoor position, Clerk or Overseer in good business establishment, city or country; highest testimonials; interview desired.—G 1930, this office. 7 E

YOUTH, 18, educated, seeks employment city Office.—G 1926, this office.

YOUNG Girl wishes place Tobacconist and Newsagent's Shop; no previous experience; highly recommended.—G 1864, this office.

MALE SERVANT WANTED.

A FEW Couples Wanted, Caretakers, men understand all farm work; also Butler, wives Cook Housekeepers.—Matron, Registry, Irish Times.

BOY required, work under groom; must have some experience of riding; country place; must be highly recommended. Reply, stating age and with copy references, "Z 4466, Boy," this office. 5 D

GROOM Wanted, November; single man, can ride hunters, also drive car. Apply, with copies references, Lady Dorothie Moore, Moorestown, Tipperary.

WANTED, Protestant Indoor Man Servant; pensioner preferred; pantry, dininsroom and valet; country; state age, wages expected. Address "Z 4577, Man," this office.

STEWARDS AND GARDENERS WANTED.

WANTED, Under Gardener for Greenhouse Work, single man must have thorough knowledge of his business. Address, with copies of testimonials, to "Z 4475, Gardener," this office. 5 D

MALE SERVANTS DISENGAGED.

WANTED for School, near Dublin, married man (no family) as General Man and thoroughly experienced Gardener, able also to caretake schools, with help of wife; Protestant preferred; apartments and use of coal; character must bear the strictest investigation. Address, stating wages, and sending copies of testimonials and references, "Z 4490, Man," this office. 5 D

WANTED, Nursery Foreman (outdoor); ornamental trees, conifers, fruit, roses, etc.; must have a good connection among clients, capable propagator. Address, with copies of references, stating age, experience, wages and when disengaged, to "Z 4554, Foreman," this office. 7 G

MALE SERVANTS DISENGAGED.

DISENGAGED, Gamekeeper, Forester; life experience, active; terms Address "Z 4464, Gamekeeper," this office. 4 D

GROOM, thoroughly understands his business in all branches, care of hunters; highly recommended.—John Jordan, Miss Ahern, 48 South Main street, Youghal, Co. Cork. 4 D

GENTLEMAN highly recommends experienced Herd; trustworthy man, married, three children. Address "Z 4573, Herd," this office. 7 A

MR. F. B. Barton, Straffan, Co. Kildare, Lighy recommends his Head Cattleman, "Pedigree Shorthorn Herd"; thorough knowledge of breeding, management, showing; trustworthy; also his Son, to work under him if required; herd has been sold. Apply Edward Green, as above.

RESPECTABLE young Man seeks employment as Bar Attendant.—Box No. 1862, Irish Times Branch Office, Belfast.

STUD Groom disengaged, experienced with stallions, brood mares; highly recommended. Address "Z 4515, Groom," this office. 6D

YOUNG Man wishes position as General Man; understands cattle, motors and electric light; indoor or outdoor. Address "Z 4536, Man," this office. 6 D

IN addressing envelopes covering replies to advertisers in this paper great care should be taken to include the catch word, when same is given, after the Office Number, thus: "Z 20, Housemaid," should be carefully written upon the envelope. T

DOMESTICS WANTED.

EXPERIENCED, recommended Maids required.—Miss Byrne's Select Registry, Friary road, Naas. 7 E

WANTED, young Woman, R.C., for Daily work Sundays included; plain cooking, washing and all household duties.—G 1672, this office. 5 E

WANTED, well recommended Maid, to wait on elderly lady; some housework; wages £30.—G 1924, this office. 7 E

SERVANTS REGISTRY.

"IRISH TIMES"
Under New Management.
HOURS: { 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Servants.
11 a.m. to 1 p.m. for Ladies.
Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
31 WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN.
The Matron has several vacancies on her books for well recommended Domestics, trained or untrained No fees charged.

COOKS AND DAIRYMAIDS WANTED.

COOK Wanted, to run

GREAT SOUTHERN Rys.

SPECIAL SERVICE

FOR

PERISHABLE TRAFFIC

FROM

IRELAND to ENGLAND

A Special Steamer to Holyhead will leave North Wall at 10.0 a.m. on

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 11th,

enabling Perishable Traffic such as Bacon, Pork, Fresh Meat, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Rabbits, Fish, etc., handed in at Stations in South and West of Ireland on Saturday to be conveyed to London and principal English Centres in time for early Monday morning markets.

Enquiry should be made at G.S. Stations for times of despatch on Saturday.

A continuance of this experimental arrangement depends on the measure of support secured.

KINGSBRIDGE STATION, 5.10.'28

P. J. FLOYD, Traffic Manager

"EMERALD" PIG MEAL,

Cheapest Means of Fattening.

A Feeder writes:—

"I consider your 'Emerald' Pig Meal far superior to any others I have tried. The pigs sleep all day, thriving rapidly on it."

Manufactured by

PAUL & VINCENT, LTD., DUBLIN

ESTABLISHED 1842.

Semsol

Should be applied to Grassland now for results in the Early Spring.

L M S

A new SUNDAY Service for conveyance of FRESH PORK, OTHER IRISH PRODUCE, and

LIVESTOCK

TO

ENGLISH MARKETS

VIA DUBLIN (NORTH WALL)

and HOLYHEAD,

LEAVING NORTH WALL

10 a.m. SUNDAYS,

For Conveyance of Fresh Pork, Live and Dead Poultry, Fish, Rabbits, Cream, Butter, Eggs, other Irish Produce, and Livestock to London, Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, and all other important centres in Great Britain.

Arrival in London about 1.30 a.m. for Monday Morning Markets, With early arrivals at other principal Centres.

Connecting Train Services from interior Irish Stations to Dublin, North Wall.

Existing through rates apply.

SUPPORT THE ROUTE WHICH PROVIDES THE FACILITIES, AND CONSIGN ALL TRAFFIC

"VIA DUBLIN & HOLYHEAD."

"THE BEST WAY."

S. H. HUNT, Vice-President.

GALVIN BROTHERS,

GROWERS OF

FOREST TREES, FRUIT TREES, SHRUBS, HEDGE-PLANTS, ETC.

THE NURSERIES:

Wexford; Mount Avon, Rathdrum; Mount Talbot, Roscommon.

Catalogues on Request.

WORLD'S POULTRY CONGRESS, 1930.

It is announced that the Fourth World's Poultry Congress and Exhibition will be held at the Crystal Palace, London, from July 22nd to 30th, 1930.

The Congress is being organised by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, London, in conjunction with the Board of Agriculture for Scotland and the Ministry of Agriculture for Northern Ireland, and generally under the auspices of the International Association of Poultry Instructors and Investigators. The Ministry undertook the responsibility at the request of the National Poultry Council, and on the assurance that the full support of the poultry industry would be forthcoming.

The Department of Agriculture for the Irish Free State does not appear on the list of organisers, although from the position of the poultry industry here it should certainly participate.

In addition to the important paper-reading side of the Congress, at which numerous problems affecting the progress of the poultry industry will be under discussion, there will be an international exhibition, to which all participating countries will contribute. This will consist of displays of poultry, rabbits and pigeons, together with educational and research exhibits illustrating the development of the poultry industry in the various countries, and a comprehensive trade exhibit staged by commercial interests in this country and in other parts of the world.

The director of the Congress is Mr. P. A. Francis, O.B.E., the Ministry's Poultry Commissioner. Dr. V. E. Wilkins, of the Ministry, has been appointed secretary, and Mr. J. A. McGilvray assistant-secretary.

INSURANCE

FOR PROMPT SETTLEMENTS INSURE WITH THE LEADING IRISH COMPANY.

Fire, Motors, Plate Glass, Employers' Liability, Third Party, Accident, etc.

Hibernian Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd

Head Office, 48-9 DAME ST., DUBLIN.

Irish Farming Review

Group of Dairy Cows belonging to Mr. E. MacLysaght, Hazelwood, Mallow. These won first prize in their section under the Beamish scheme for herds of not less than eleven cows. Average milk yield, 816 gallons; butter fat, 311lb.; average test, 3.80 per cent. butter fat. Marks for herd and houses, 25. Points, 94.34.

SIGN POSTS IN IRISH FARMING.

WHAT PRICE FIGURES PROVE.

Mr. Hogan's vigorous defence of the policy now being pursued in this country by the Government—which runs parallel with current farming practice as based on prices—would have been worth making if only because it brings the student of Irish agriculture back to certain basic facts tabulated and expounded a couple of years ago by Mr. Thomas Barrington. No one who desires to understand Irish farming during the last two or three generations can ignore these facts. We propose now to examine them independently in brief detail, and see whether the probable trend of conditions in the near future points to any alternative plan to that propounded by the Minister to the Dublin Chamber of Commerce last week—a policy which, we may remark incidentally, has been advanced in these columns for several years. No examination of the situation can be made without figures, but we shall cite only a few. The starting point of the investigation is 1840. The base figure for that year is 100; the comparable figures given are those for 1925, the index for which is 131. A few obvious facts must be remembered so as to avoid comparisons void of value being made through failure to adjust the present to the past. In 1840 Ireland had nearly twice her present population. The purchasing power of money may well have stood at twice its present value. The standard of living of the mass of the people, with its staple dietary of oatmeal, milk and potatoes (most of these foodstuffs being raised at home) was, according to our present view of values, desperately low.

Surveying Our Price Position.

Now let us survey the agricultural price position of 1925. Eggs hold the foremost position in the table of relative increases, being just five times the 1840 price. Store cattle (one-two year olds) fetched nearly four and a half times, and two to three-year-olds just over four times the 1840 price. Other agricultural commodities come in the following descending order — Potatoes (three and one-third times), butter, hay, beef, oats, barley, wheat and wool all above the 1840 price, but the last two below the index fixed by the table for 1925 (131), and thus scarcely to be considered money-making commodities. Wool, however, does not stand alone. Mr. Barrington's figures do not cover sheep; but the mutton figure for 1925 is 269 against the 1840 (100), so that wool, when considered as a by-product, should not be written off as necessarily unprofitable.

But the position of wheat is even worse than Mr. Hogan asserted. In only nineteen out of the eighty-two years surveyed was its price position favourable when placed against the index number. The last of these years was 1881. Fifteen of these years, it is worth noting, were anterior to the repeal of the Corn Laws. Now, to bring Mr. Barrington's figures into closer relation to farming as a money-gaining industry, they would need to be "weighted." In the absence of weighting they can only be held to mark tendencies, and to specify these tendencies clearly we would need to take some account of the difference in standards of living. In the absence of accurate knowledge, we suggest that only those price values considerably higher than 131 can be safely looked upon as a "paying proposition." So calculated, the certainly gainful "crops" are, as Mr. Hogan showed, the live stock group. Considered in themselves, butter, the three cereals, beef and (worst of all) wool, are doubtful. But butter, beef and wool are ancillary to the live stock industry, the hinge to which is in the store cattle business; and so we come (not exactly by his route) to Mr. Hogan's conclusion that the logic of fact, as illustrated by price analyses, drives our farmers to mixed farming, based on the live stock industry, and that cereals have their place in it mainly for feeding purposes.

The Lesson of the Beef-Milk Controversy.

A few points of detail will make the situation clearer. There are sometimes differences of opinion as to whether beef or milch cattle pay better. Mr. Barrington contends that, as "the production of young animals is the governing factor in the situation," therefore "the production of milk and butter cannot be the predominant motive influencing the Irish farmer in regard to the number of milch cows now kept"; which, he points out, forces a higher percentage of the total cattle than those of Britain, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France, U.S.A. or New Zealand. His figures, however, show butter as having a slightly higher trend than beef since 1922. And as dairying also includes the value of skim-milk, and is thus ancillary to the pig industry (not included in this summary), it is at least arguable that the movement of today towards more extensive (and also more intensive) dairying is a growing, if not a permanent, factor in our farming economy. But, allowing for a doubt, it is clear that, whichever solution is accepted, the cattle industry continues to furnish the chief basis for our agricultural wealth. Again we reach a conclusion accordant with the main lines of policy pursued at present by the Department of Agriculture, followed by all those farmers whose farms easily lend themselves to a mixture of cattle-raising and tillage, and by some who heretofore thought their land "too good for dairying."

Searching for Alternatives.

Is there any practicable alternative to this way of looking at the Irish farmers' future as inescapably tied to cattle as the basis of mixed farming, with enough tillage (and no more) to bring him the maximum return in terms of live stock and their produce when sold at remunerative prices? It is, of course, theoretically possible to restrict imports, abandoning exports to a corresponding extent. We may keep out coal, substituting electricity, and "go out of" milking cattle beyond the number needed for the home consumption of meat and milk and butter. We can "protect" our breakfast table against the imported foods, including sugar, and, of course, cereals. No one, indeed, proposes that we should put tariffs on the fruits we cannot grow, the orange and the banana, substituting an extension of our own almost non-existent orchards and fruit gardens; but even that would be a possible policy.

The price we should pay for all this kind of protection, however, would be an impoverishment in the dietary of the townsman, and at a higher cost, as well as increased bills for clothing the town worker and also the farmer and his wife and family. We do not foresee the electors consenting to these changes in our standards of living, and, if only because of this, we consider it impracticable. In any event, there are two things we cannot do. We cannot supply an even inferior standard of necessities without some imports, and, in the absence of industrial mass production, we must purchase these by raising a surplus of farm produce which will "pay." That, as we see, means dairying or beef. Also, we cannot control prices in the international market. We cannot even influence them unless we sell our produce in large quantities of uniform and high quality.

We hear, for instance, that next year is likely to be a trying year on the British butter markets if, as is probable, large overseas imports flow rapidly in. Incidentally, this is an additional reason for giving uniform support to the joint marketing of Irish butter which, in isolated and small quantities, subject to inter-competition, becomes the "little-cock of the market when faced with large Danish and Colonial imports. We happen to know of a large wholesale firm whose demand for Irish butter was this year multiplied several score as against the 1927 demand, because it could be supplied in relatively uniform quality through a single source.

Apart from exceptional cases, however, we are in this position: Unless Irish farming, abandoning the pursuit of the meagre wealth immediately possible, decides to espouse increased poverty as a desirable form of the "good life," there are no other avenues open than those of the sign-posts which may be found in Mr. Barrington's convincing figures. Unexpected changes in the world market may oblige us to try whether we can remove existing ramparts and prepare new roads. But to-day's choice lies between poverty and an extension of existing schemes, coupled with improved quality. We see only one direction in which an immediate change in agricultural policy may be usefully possible. We could, without protection, increase the consumption of home-produced food, and so give a fillip to farming on its present lines.

PROFIT FROM WINTER EGGS.

DUCKS LAY TWICE DAILY.

In the championship winter section of the second "Poultry Gazette" laying competition, which concluded on the 14th September last, the total number of eggs recorded was 6,060 from 102 birds, an average of 60 eggs per bird for the four winter months from October 15th, 1927, to February 15th, 1928 (124 days).

The White Wyandottes averaged 64.5 eggs per bird.

Rhode Island Reds averaged 59.2 eggs per bird.

Light Sussex averaged 46.05 eggs per bird.

The average price received for eggs for the winter period was 2s. 6.4d. per doz. The cost of feeding was £16 10s. 9d. The amount received for eggs was £64 14s. 10d., leaving a profit of £47 14s. 10d. over the cost of food, or a profit per bird of 9s. 4.3d. for the four winter months.

The entire test consisted of 56 pens of pure-bred birds, divided into five sections, and to be eligible for prizes every pen had to show an average weight of 24 ounces per dozen eggs.

The following are the averages recorded per bird for the 48 weeks:—

Rhode Island Reds	195.0	eggs	per	bird.
White Wyandottes	192.7	"	"	"
White Leghorns	186.0	"	"	"
Light Sussex	178.7	"	"	"
Buff Rocks	163.2	"	"	"
Barnevelders	132.8	"	"	"

The total number of eggs produced during the 11 months' test was 25,825 eggs, an average of 164.4 eggs per bird, compared with 187.73 eggs for the 1926-'27 test. The average price received for eggs for the 11 months was 1s. 11¼d. per doz., compared with 1s. 11.9d. per doz. for last year.

The total amount received for eggs during the 11 months' test was £181 2s. 3½d. The cost of food, grit and shell amounted to £62 15s., leaving a profit over the cost of food at 17s. 2d. per bird.

World's Record for Ducks.

Five pens of three ducks competed in the duck section, and a total of 1,123 eggs was recorded, an average of 74.8 eggs per duck for the four winter months, value £12 5s. 6.4d. The cost of food, grit, shell, etc., was £3 7s. 6d., leaving a profit (over cost of food) of 11s. 11d. per duck.

The Khaki-Campbells average 94.7 eggs per duck.

Runners (fawn and white) average 45.0 eggs per duck.

A world's record has been put up by Mr. A. N. Dickson's pen of three Khaki-Campbell ducks with 363 eggs, an average of 121 eggs per duck in 124 days. One of these ducks laid 115 eggs without interruption, while the other two ducks occasionally laid two eggs daily.

How They Were Fed.

The birds were fed a simple but wholesome mash. Grain was fed in the mornings, and this consisted of equal parts by weight of wheat, oats, and maize. In the spring the wheat was omitted on account of its high price, and at the approach of the summer months the cracked maize was reduced. The mash was mixed to the same formula as was used last year. This was fed wet and dry. The dry mash hoppers were open before the birds practically all the time. In the early afternoon the soft mash was fed of the same "Test" mixture, and the birds got as much of it as they were able to eat. In the cold evenings in winter it was found that a little kibbled maize was readily eaten up. This was placed in the food troughs just before the birds went to roost.

GROWTH OF EXPORT PORK TRADE.

Speaking before the Ports and Harbours' Tribunal in Dublin, Mr. J. M. Adams, of the Department of Agriculture, stated that the export trade in fresh meat—pork, lamb, mutton and veal—had been increasing in volume rapidly during the past two years. The British embargo on fresh meat (including pork) from any place in Europe, except Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man gave Ireland the opportunity to recapture the British market by the adoption of the most up-to-date methods of killing, dressing and packing, and by speeding up, where possible of the transit of the meat to the markets. There was, however, still need for a transit service to reach the Smithfield Market four or five hours earlier than at present. He gave the following figures, illustrating the growth of the trade, notwithstanding the handicap of late arrivals in the market in the past two years:—

Exports from the Irish Free State.

In Cwts.	1925	1926	1927	Twelve months to Aug. 31/28
Beef and Veal	3,250	5,232	19,255	52,186
Mutton and Lamb	1,499	411	15,152	18,472
Pork	4,165	27,353	132,593	165,387

The trade in pork, it will be seen, in the last twelve months period was forty times that of 1925 and six times that of 1926, and it is now two-thirds of the total fresh meat export.

Cork Shows in 1929.

The Munster Agricultural Society has made the following fixtures for 1929:—Spring Show and Sale of Bulls, February 27th and 28th. Summer Show and Industrial Exhibition, June 26th and 27th.

FARM PRODUCE PRICES.

A FORECAST.

(BY R. BORLASE MATTHEWS—COPYRIGHT.)

The price of British wheat has shown a slight advance during the month owing to the small supplies appearing on the market. The average price for the month, however, is lower than for the corresponding period last year. The main reason for this reduction is the larger harvest secured this year in the Northern Hemisphere. This year's crops exceeded those of last year by eight per cent. (exclusive of Russia). The prices during the coming month will probably show a further rise.

Imported wheat has experienced an irregular demand, though the average price is slightly higher for the month. A further slight rise may be experienced during the coming month. This, however, will not be maintained, owing to the excellent world harvests. In this connection it is interesting to note that the area under wheat in Australia is 14 million acres. This is the largest area on record for that country, and is an increase of over two million acres on last year's area. The Argentine crops are making good progress, and supplies of new crop are likely to appear in December.

Best samples of malting barley have only been in moderate supply, and the best grades are commanding higher prices. Medium qualities are experiencing an irregular market, while feed grades remain unchanged. Imported descriptions are in small demand at lower prices.

Argentine maize has been in steady demand at higher prices Shipments during the month have been small, and Continental buyers have been active. American maize prices have also advanced in sympathy with Argentine. A further rise in price will be experienced during the present month.

Oats have experienced a steady demand during the month, and prices are slightly higher. A further rise should be looked for during the present month.

The price of British made linseed cake has advanced during the month, and with the improved demand a further increase in price will be experienced.

Milling offals have met a steady demand, and prices will probably increase.

There has been a good supply of fat cattle on offer. Choice beasts sell readily at firm rates, though prices for other grades are lower.

Fat sheep have been penned in good numbers, and have met an active demand at higher prices.

Best dairy cattle have met a good demand, and prices are generally higher. Inferior grades, however, have been in less request, and recent prices have not been maintained.

Store cattle are in limited request and price changes are negligible.

A slightly improved demand has been experienced at some centres for store pigs, and prices are slightly higher.

Store sheep have only been marketed in small numbers, and prices generally favour sellers.

British butter has been in short supply, and prices are higher.

Eggs are now becoming very scarce, and prices are considerably higher at all centres.

SOUTHERN PORK TRADE ENTERPRISE.

Following an interview with the directors of the Co. Cork Farmers' Union Abattoir and others interested in the fresh pork trade in the South, Mr. F. S. Velton, Irish Traffic Manager of the Great Western Railway of England, made arrangements for improved transport facilities to the London market, especially during week-ends. The steady increase in this traffic has rendered a service of this kind essential, and to meet the demand the Great Western Railway Company, in conjunction with the Great Southern Railways Company, has arranged for a special train and boat service, by which pork leaving Cork at 2.45 p.m. on Saturday will be delivered in Smithfield Market by 2 o'clock on Monday morning. From the time the pork is crated in Cork until it reaches the Great Western Station at Smithfield, *via* Rosslare and Fishguard, the meat is not handled, so that it arrives in good condition. From the low level platform at Smithfield the crates are lifted to the market, where it can be readily distributed. On Saturday last a large consignment of Irish pork was sent to Smithfield Market by this route, with satisfactory results.

HUNTING—Reports from Packs and List of Appointments appear in "THE IRISH FIELD." Published every Saturday. Price 2d. Special Hunting Supplement in next Saturday's issue.

MACHINERY FOR THE FARM.

CAN IT BE IMPROVED?

Speaking before the Farmers' Club in London on Monday, Mr. J. R. Bond, M.Sc., M.B.E., Agricultural Organiser for Derbyshire, made some useful remarks on the future development of farm machinery and the possibility of making improvements which may reduce the cost of producing farm commodities. In the course of his remarks he said:—

Milking Machines.

That the modern milking machine is efficient and an effective labour-saver is now beyond dispute. That, with proper care, it is an aid to clean milk production has been shown by the results of clean milk competitions. Whether its adoption is advisable in any given case, however, depends on the circumstances of the particular instance. On a grass farm it enables the maximum number of cows to be kept with the minimum of hand labour. On a mixed holding, however, the labour necessary for other operations may be utilised also for milking; and in winter, when field work is limited in time and opportunity, the work of hand-milking may be profitable employment.

Nutlet Machines Wanted.

As regards the tending of cattle in buildings, mention may be made of the value of electric light as an aid to efficient workmanship, and as an amenity which those who have to milk and feed cows on dark winter mornings greatly appreciate.

As regards food-preparing machinery, there is little new to record concerning grist mills, chaff-cutters, cake-breakers and root-cleaners and slicers. These machines have been widely adopted, even on small farms, since the introduction of the small internal combustion engine. The chaffing of straw for litter where straw is scarce is becoming a common practice; chaffing not only increases the absorbtive properties of the straw, but it also saves labour in the distribution of the manure in the field. Possibly there is room for a machine that would enable the farmer to make up his feeding meals into nutlet form. The convenience of having feeding stuffs in nutlet form is obvious; and if home-grown and home-ground corn could be put up in this form it would also solve the problem of feeding a balanced ration to cattle fattening on rich grass.

Haymaking.

Perhaps the best example of the development of machinery to suit changed conditions of farming is the modern equipment for cutting, making and carrying the hay crop. In this series of operations the scythe, the hand rake and the fork (manipulated sixty or seventy years ago by a large and augmented staff of labourers) have been replaced or supplemented with a group of machines which enable the present reduced staff of regular workers to harvest an increased acreage of hay in a shorter time and often at less cost per acre than in 1850, when wages averaged only about one-third of their present rates.

It is not necessary to detail the merits of the last addition to the series of haymakers—the side-delivery rake; but it is noteworthy that whereas in some districts this machine is regarded as the most useful of all the hay field appliances, it is little known in other parts. The adaptation of the tractor for mowing is a development that calls for mention because of the fact that it quite doubles the output per man in this particular operation, which had already been vastly accelerated by the invention of the horse-drawn mower.

Manure distributing, mole draining, turf slitting and hedge cutting are other operations of special interest to the occupier of grass land, which afford scope for the use of machinery. The dung spreader is now an efficient machine and answers well to the needs of the dairy farmer who pursues the ideal of spreading the manure daily as produced. It is not so useful to the arable farmer, however, who leaves the dung in his cattle yard until the end of summer and then wants to concentrate his teams on the work of carting it out; his greatest need in this work is a mechanical device for loading the manure into the carts.

Manure loading is made more laborious and expensive by the use of carts with high wheels and high sides. I have calculated that reducing the height of the cart by 18 inches would cut down the physical effort of loading by about 25 per cent., and theoretically could save about 2s. per day in this operation. There is certainly a case for the adoption of lower-set vehicles.

Turning to machinery for the cultivation and harvesting of arable crops, the main problems lie in the treatment of potatoes, sugar beet and fodder roots, all of which make heavy demands on the farmer's labour resources. In fact, the acreage of these crops cultivated on any given farm largely determines the labour necessary for the operation of the entire holding, or the labour available for the farm as a whole determines what acreage of any of these crops shall be grown.

As regards the harvesting of cereals, perhaps the first need is for devices which facilitate the cutting of laid crops. The conventional binder-sails or reel is comparatively useless when the crop is lodged, and the self-binder is of least service when weather conditions have delayed harvesting operations. It should not be difficult to design something working on the principle of a swath turner which would pick up the grain and turn it over towards the knife.

The value of separate motive power for the working parts of the binder is recognisable when the machine has to work on soft ground, where the bull wheel tends to slip. The saving of horse power is also appreciable, for when dealing with heavy crops on soft ground binder work is very exhausting to the team. The fitting of a small air-cooled engine for this purpose was demonstrated some years ago; another device applicable to tractor operation is the use of two electric motors; a third is that of transmitting the motion of the engine to the binder through a revolving shaft.

With regard to methods of cultivation in general, we cannot avoid the feeling that our ploughs, harrows and cultivators achieve the desired ends by very indirect methods. Rotary tillage is an attractive idea; but, apart from assisting the market gardener and fruit grower, it has not yet found a place in British husbandry. Probably the plough will always be preferred for autumn and winter use; but the rotary method should be found valuable for tilth production in spring. One conceives of the ideal tractor as a machine capable of roto-tilling as well as ploughing and hauling by cable. Possibly the tractor will also lend itself to the working of a machine capable of actually extracting and collecting running weeds at one operation. At present, the nearest approach to a machine of this kind is the potato digger.

The present tendency in tractor ploughing is towards the use of the one-way implement attached to the tractor in such a manner as to permit of the motor being backed or otherwise manœuvred into position.

SUNDAY STEAMER FOR IRISH PRODUCE.

Excellent facilities for the transport of Irish pork, other Irish produce and live stock to English markets are provided by the Sunday steamer service from North Wall, Dublin, to Holyhead, now being provided by the L.M.S., in conjunction with the G.S.R. This service enables perishable traffic, such as pork, fresh meat, poultry, butter, rabbits, etc., handed in at stations in the South and West of Ireland on Saturday to be conveyed to London and other English centres in time for early Monday morning markets, arrival in London being timed for 1.30 a.m. Next Sunday's special steamer will sail from North Wall at 10 a.m.

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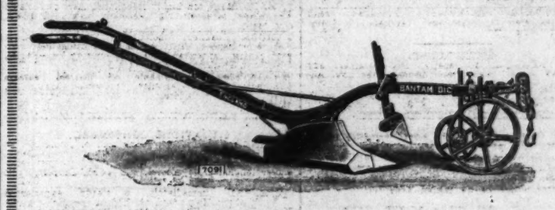

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G.A.A.

CLOONAGH AND THE CENSORSHIP.

NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.

REPRESSION OF THE UNFIT.

(By D. M. LARGE.)

THE effect of all this talk about evil literature and morally injurious publications has been to make the Cloonagh people wonder why so few of these have ever come their way. Some years ago a copy of a "Sunday hair-raiser" did, by some error, find its way to the little village, on the Thursday following the date of publication; but Mrs. O'Toole, wife of the newsagent *cum* grocer *cum* ironmonger, noting the date, and presuming that a newspaper of that age could legitimately be used for household purposes, set fire to it in order to singe the chicken she was, even then, preparing for the pot. "I was like never to hear the end of it at the time," she says now; "for himself hadn't led an eye upon it at all." Having heard recently, however, of the unsuspected iniquity of the paper in question, she invariably concludes with the words, "Mebbe it was all for the best."

There are those in Cloonagh who would hold Mrs. O'Toole up as a shining example to all morbidly curious people, but she is honest, and steadfastly refuses to be "praised in the wrong." "Sure, I didn't know a ha'porth about it," she protests, "only that I looked at the date an' seen that it was five days old, and I massacreed the pin feathers with it while you'd look around you, and right enough it burned up terrible smart—didn't I remark it at the time?"

AN OLD IDEA.

The idea of a censorship of literature is not a new one to Cloonagh folk, though, of course, the plans now being made in this connection are on a much larger scale than any of which they have had experience. Twenty years ago, in the comparatively quiet times that preceded the European War, the first dark days of November saw the establishment of a Mutual Improvement Society by a certain section of Cloonagh's citizens, with an ambitious programme of parliamentary debates on such vexed questions—very fully answered since then—as "Does Germany intend to go to war with England?" The opening and closing entertainments were concerts, and there were lectures by local lecturers on subjects ranging from "My Trip to Switzerland," illustrated by lantern slides—mostly upside down, though hurriedly righted when the mistake was pointed out to the manipulator, who, apparently, never looked at the screen—to "Bee-keeping for Profit," illustrated by badly swollen stings.

In connection with this society there was a small library, gladly patronised by those eligible for membership, as well as by the large circle of non-subscribing friends to whom they, in turn, lent the books. The method of choosing the volumes was an excellent one. A library committee having been formed, every member submitted a list of twelve novels that he, or she, judged to be worth reading, either by reason of the author's name or of an appreciative critique read somewhere or other.

BROWSING IN BOOKSHOPS.

From the complete list of seventy-odd titles the necessary forty were culled; and the purchasing of these was entrusted to a high official of the society much addicted to reading, who journeyed to the city and spent a rapturous day browsing in book shops, with the altogether delightful realisation that the books he bought only cost him his subscription to the library. Of him it was said by Cloonagh's jobbing gardener, who expected to be helped by the employer in whose garden he chanced to work: "I might be labourin' there with me two ends in the ground till the vapour would be risin' off of me, an' what would he care so long as he was jig be jowlt wid some ould book or another?"

As a rule, these carefully chosen volumes proved to be interesting without being injurious, and up-to-date without being revolutionary; but now and then a book crept in among the forty that the conscientious buyer, having dutifully perused it when he got home, deemed to be unfit for inclusion among the other novels. Such a book was sternly repressed without ever having been circulated, and the subscribers to the library were forced to content themselves with the meagre explanations of the merciless critic.

NOT THE SAME THING.

"I put it in the fire," he said simply of one censored volume; but this was not as correct as he thought it to be; for he had really given it to his wife to put in the fire, which should have been the same thing, but was not. She, naturally, wanted to see what it was that had so horrified her husband, and, failing to find anything that, in her opinion, could do the reader the slightest moral injury, she thought it only right to pass it on to the person who had suggested it to her as a likely title—until, as so often happens, the banned volume was read by many people who would have passed it by had it been circulated with the rest. However, no harm was done, as to this day nobody has succeeded in finding out where the danger of the book lay in the eyes of the censor.

In Cloonagh, therefore, folk regard the Censorship Bill with an indulgent, proprietary air, as pioneers must look upon those who follow the trail they have blazed. Some have been heard to express the hope that it will interfere with the liberty of the public as little as did their own censorship twenty years ago.

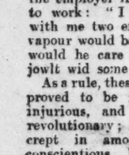
REMEMBRANCE DAY SERVICES.

APPEAL FOR THE EARL HAIG FUND.

The British Legion Area Headquarters, Dublin, has had its attention called to the letter on the observance of Armistice Day addressed to the clergy of the Church of Ireland, the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, and the Methodist Church in Ireland, by the Primate, the Moderator of the General Assembly and the President of the Methodist Conference, from which it appears that generous support on behalf of Earl Haig's Fund for the relief of distress amongst ex-Servicemen and their families is asked for from the members of these Churches.

The British Legion Area Headquarters, Dublin, wishes to support this appeal by requesting that those who usually attend the Sunday services of these Churches in Dublin will do so on Sunday next, and will contribute generously to the Earl Haig Fund.

CONSTIPATION RELIEVED QUICKLY



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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

AN IRISHMAN'S DIARY.

Remembrance Sunday in Dublin : The Town of Bandon : Sunshine Homes. The Londonderry Air : Moscow's Art Theatre : Crab-Apples. "The Killing Kildares" : Beet Sugar.

Bandon.

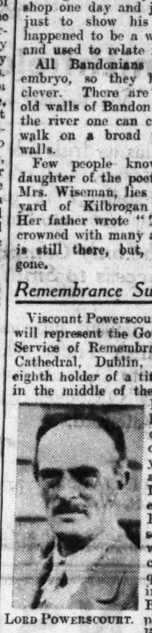
A correspondent writes:—Your paragraph on the young playwright, Mr. Percy Robinson, made me wonder if he will be as lively in his old age as was his grandfather. That old gentleman, at the age of ninety-seven, walked into a shop one day and jumped over a counter just to show his agility. My father happened to be a witness of the incident, and used to relate it with astonishment.

All Bandonians are Methuselahs in embryo, so they have time to become clever. There are still portions of the old walls of Bandon standing. Down near the river one can climb up on to it and walk on a broad pathway between the walls.

Few people know, I fancy, that a daughter of the poet, Edmond Spenser, a Mrs. Wiseman, lies buried in the churchyard of Kilbrogan Church in Bandon. Her father wrote "The pleasant Bandon, crowned with many a wood." The Bandon is still there, but, alas! the woods are gone.

Remembrance Sunday.

Viscount Powerscourt, K.P., M.V.O., who will represent the Governor-General at the Service of Remembrance at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, on Sunday, is the eighth holder of a title which was created in the middle of the eighteenth century.



LORD POWERSCOURT.

He was born in 1880, being the eldest son of the seventh Viscount, and when 21 years of age took up a lieutenancy in the Irish Guards. In the early part of the European War he served in Gallipoli with the rank of captain, and subsequently saw service in France and Belgium. He was placed on the retired list in 1918.

Lord Powerscourt has held many important public appointments. In 1906 he became Comptroller of the Household to the Earl of Aberdeen during the latter's Lord Lieutenancy, and in 1910 was appointed H.M. Lieutenant for County Wicklow. Since 1921 he has been a Senator of the Southern Parliament.

Lord Powerscourt, at his residence at Powerscourt in County Wicklow, has one of the finest private collections of paintings, including examples by Tintoretto, de Witte, Nasmyth, Solomon, Moroni, Fra Filippo Lippi, Vernet, Morland, Zucchero, Jansens, Mireveldt, Emanuel, Parocel, and Sir Thomas Lawrence.

British Legion Delegate.

Major-General Sir Sydney Crookshank, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., who will represent the British Legion at the Service, is the son of the late Colonel Crookshank, a well-known officer of the Indian Army.

General Crookshank joined the Royal Engineers in 1889, and joined the staff of the Indian State Railways in 1892. He was promoted to the rank of captain in 1900, and a few years later became Under-Secretary in the Government Department of the United Provinces.

He gave valuable service during the European War, being mentioned in despatches on seven occasions. He was promoted temporary lieutenant-colonel in 1915, and two years later received his colonelcy.

Following the war he took up a Government Secretaryship in India, and from 1921 to 1923 was a member of the Legislative Assembly. He had command of the Simla Rifles for a few months, and from 1925 was Chief Engineer of the Southern Command.

The Londonderry Air.

Mention in the "Diary" of "The Londonderry Air," now more familiar through the popular song, "Danny Boy," reminds a correspondent that Mr. Edmund Curtis, the historian, has written a delightful little Gaelic song, "Maidean i mBearra," to this beautiful music.

Sir Charles Stanford's "Irish Rhapsody No. 1 in D minor," in which the air is given in full by a master musician is a great favourite with Sir Landon Ronald, the famous conductor and composer. Ronald first heard it conducted by Stanford himself at Norwich about twenty years ago. In pre-war days he conducted the "Irish Rhapsody" in the chief musical centres on the Continent, and two years ago he won enthusiastic praise for it from music-lovers at the Opera House, Monte Carlo. The critics in Berlin, Vienna, Leipzig and Amsterdam were every whit as charmed as the audiences.

Mr. T. Wibberly says that when he played it at one of William Ludwig's concerts in Strokestown, Co. Roscommon, in 1904, nobody in the audience had ever heard it before. Mr. Wibberly had learned it nearly half a century ago from his mother, who had learned it from her father, and it is thus at least a hundred years old. It was lilted without words, he says, by Irish migrants in Lancashire. Even before the Famine exodus many Irish people had gone to Lancashire, and it is likely enough that they took this air to England with them a century ago.

Salmon Fleas.

I have just heard an amusing story from a little fishing village in the North. A lady who was staying there saw a tiny shop in the main street, which had a large placard in the window bearing the legend: "Salmon Fleas sold here." Amused by this misprint, she entered the shop, and got into friendly conversation with the owner. After a while he told her the secret of his sign. "Forty gentlemen and ten ladies have come in here to point out my mistake," he said, "and not one of them left without buying something."

Sunshine Homes.

The Electricity Commission, which met last week in the University of London, under the chairmanship of Sir John Snell, held its conference on light and heat in medicine, surgery and public health. One of the most important exhibits was a model clinic, showing how the benefits of artificial sunlight are brought within the reach of those who, by the nature of their work or the necessity of living in over-crowded districts, are suffering from the effects of light deprivation.

This reminds me that the little Sunshine Home in Stillorgan, which is doing such valuable work among the poor children in the Dublin slums, is about to make an appeal to the public to help the committee to carry on the hospital. Many slum children suffering from rickets have been permanently cured by the treatment given in the institution, but now the Home finds that the little sufferers must be refused admission for want of funds. Miss Overend, the energetic secretary of the Home, has been in consultation with those who are promising assistance in the campaign to bring the sunshine to the little ones calling to her for this happiness, and I am sure her appeal will not be in vain.

The sunshine treatment has the support of all the prominent medical men of our day, and Dublin has been one of the cities where artificial light has been used with marvellous results, especially in the case of the suffering children.

"A Rash Escapade."

A correspondent writes:—As I was walking over College street crossing last Monday evening about five o'clock I was horrified to see a very small boy on a scooter scooting up Westmoreland street at full speed, in and out of motor traffic, alongside the trams, occasionally touching the ground with one foot to get up greater speed, and then on like a hare.

Little did he think of the awful risk he was running. I breathed a prayer that he might get through safely, and as a 'bus was on the turn into College street in front of me I had to watch my step. When I turned to see where the little fellow was he was out of sight.

If this meets the eye of that boy, it is hoped he will take the advice of an old stager and not do that trick again.

"The Killing Kildares."

The Irish hunting season has started in earnest, and by the end of this week most of the packs of foxhounds will have held their opening meets. Residents in Dublin are lucky in having several first-rate packs within easy reach of town. The Kildare Hunt is one of the best-known and most sporting hunts in Ireland. The "Killing Kildares" have a respectable antiquity, the first hunt committee having been formed as far back as 1812, and even before this date the famous Squire Conolly of Castletown kept a pack of hounds in the county.

COL. BLACKER.

The Kildare Hunt has been fortunate in having had a history of the hunt written by the late Earl of Mayo. It is a pity that so few of the other historic packs of Irish foxhounds have found sporting members with literary taste to "write up" their respective county packs.

I hope that the "Killing Kildares" will have a good season's sport under the auspices of Colonel Blacker, D.S.O., who carries the Master's horn this year. The Kildare Hunt has been celebrated in verse, and I append the chorus of a hunting song written over fifty years ago—

Bravest of men are the men of Kildare,
Though fortune prove fickle they never despair.
Would you still wear your laurels I'd have you beware
How you ride to our hounds when you come to Kildare.

Sweet Crabs.

A correspondent who recently tramped across the Three Rock Mountain tells me that in a field half-way up on the Stepaside side he noticed several crab apple trees still laden with fruit. The crabs were fairly large, and out of curiosity he tasted one. To his surprise it was rather sweet and juicy. It seems that when crabs get a touch of frost they acquire quite an agreeable taste. Crab apple jelly is, of course, delicious, though very few of our ultra-modern Irish housewives bother to make it.

A Fisherman's Haunt.

Sunday afternoon in winter offers a great temptation to settle down in a comfortable armchair in front of the fire and sleep off the effects of a plentiful repast. But a good brisk walk would be better for most people, and there is no better place for an invigorating walk than the West Pier at Kingstown.

The West Pier is very different from its fellow on the East, and, in my opinion is much more interesting, besides being less artificial. One does not, it is true, walk upon a smooth concrete pavement, but the feel of the honest gravel under one's heel is not reminiscent of the city footpaths.

Fishermen favour the West Pier and many of them frequent the end of the breakwater. I saw some of them there recently complacently smoking as they watched their rods and lines. Judging by the amount of time spent on catching one decent sized fish, I should think that the catch must be worth its weight in gold.

The Moscow Art Theatre.

This week the Moscow Art Theatre is celebrating with considerable ceremony the thirtieth anniversary of its opening. The theatre was opened in October, 1898, largely through the efforts of Constantin Stanislavsky and the novelist Nemorovitch Danchenko, and for the greater part of its existence it has been directed by Stanislavsky himself. The record of his aims and his achievements may be found in the book which he published last year under the title "My Life in Art."

M. LUNACHARSKY.

For most people the Moscow Art Theatre is inseparably connected with the discovery of Anton Tchekov as a dramatist; indeed sometimes the theatre itself is called "The Seagull" after Tchekov's play, and from the design of the seagull which is used as a kind of trade mark, and which is worked upon its drop-curtain.

The programme for the anniversary celebrations includes numerous addresses from well-known Russian writers, including M. Lunacharsky, Soviet Minister for Education, and a dramatist of considerable repute on the Continent, and the publication of tributes to the work of the theatre from dramatists, actors and critics in all parts of the world. Performances are to be given of excerpts from the most important plays in the theatre's repertoire, including "Hamlet" (with the Gordon Craig setting), "The Brothers Karamazov," "The Seagull," "The Cherry-Orchard," "The Lower Depths," and "The Powers of Darkness."

To mark the anniversary the Soviet Government has assigned life pensions of about £30 per month upon the two founders of the theatre, Stanislavsky and Danchenko. Thus it will no longer be necessary for Stanislavsky to tour the world with his company in search of a livelihood.

Beet Sugar.

It is a far cry from Carlow, where the beet sugar factory at this season is working at high pressure, to the sleepy provincial town of Ham on the Somme. But the gap was bridged for me the other day by a copy of a pamphlet advocating the claims of beet sugar to protection from the pen of no less a personage than the third Napoleon. This was one of the numerous publications with which Louis Napoleon occupied himself during his imprisonment at Ham by the Government of Louis Philippe after his inglorious failure at Boulogne in 1840. Beet sugar might seem a strange theme to inspire a prince in captivity, but Louis Napoleon had a hereditary interest of the industry, which was established in France by the first Emperor to replace the Colonial sugar cut off by the British blockade following the Berlin decrees.

I was interested to see that Louis Napoleon put forward all the main arguments urged in the Dáil in support of the Free State scheme, laying particular stress on its value in providing work in rural centres. Beet sugar seemed to attract politicians of that period. If I remember aright, Cavour in his early days was not only an enthusiastic propagandist for the industry in Italy, but was himself an extensive grower and manufacturer.

Shankill.

Shankill may not yet have attracted the attention of the jerrybuilder, as a correspondent pointed out in the "Diary" recently, but it has certainly attracted the attention of the summer camper. One receives rather a shock on leaving the station, to find a large field immediately adjoining covered, in the summer months, with all the paraphernalia of the camper; such as tents in various stages of collapse, pots and pans, soap boxes supporting tin basins for washing, towels and bathing costumes, bicycles, not to mention unconventionally attired members of both sexes, while the strains of gramaphones and banjos keep the neighbouring residents awake far into the night.

QUIDNUNC.

PARLIAMENTARY INTRUDERS.

CATS AND DOGS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

BOY WHO DESIRED TO MAKE A SPEECH.

(By JOHN MANNERS.)

THE black cat which found its way into the House of Commons, and, to the amusement of members, perched itself sedately on an arm of the Speaker's chair, was the latest of many "four-footed strangers" that have invaded the sacred precincts of the House.

Few, however, have had the honour of being introduced by a member of the Cabinet, as was the proud privilege of a Persian kitten which found its way into the House, one day in 1719, in the capacious pocket of Mr Secretary Craggs. Puss, however, was in no mind to hide his charms even in a Cabinet Minister's pocket, and, creeping out, made his way sedately across the floor towards the division lobby. This was an indignity not to be tolerated, and the debate was suspended while grave and honourable members tried to capture the intruder. When pussy was at last caught and claimed by the Secretary of State, the House, we are informed, "burst into peals of laughter."

On another occasion, on November, 1830, a stray cat had the audacity to walk up the floor of the House and jump on to Mr. Speaker Sutton's knee; and a third Parliamentary pussy once listened gravely to a debate, sitting at the feet of Mr. Speaker Peel. Once, at least, a dog took an unlicensed part in a debate on Warren Hastings, and punctuated Sheridan's eloquence with barks of approval until it was summarily ejected. A rat scurried across the floor of the Commons towards Mr. Speaker Abercromby, who, in his fright, actually climbed for safety on to his chair, amidst the irreverent cheers of the House. On other occasions a crow and a canary have invaded the House, the former at least, not without "caws."

GARRICK SMUGGLED IN.

Of human intruders there have been many strange samples. Once, in 1835, a Scotch Highlander, in full national costume, boldly took his seat on the right of the Speaker's chair. A few weeks later another Scotsman, also in full regalia, dissatisfied with his seat beneath the gallery, took a comfortable position in front of the iron rail, where he remained unconcernedly for a couple of hours. During the Duke of Wellington's premiership, a country parson passed the janitor in the House of Lords, took his seat solemnly among the peers, and on leaving, appropriated the hat of the Iron Duke himself.

In 1777 David Garrick, the actor, was smuggled into the Commons, and great was the ire of certain members, when his presence was detected. A worthy Shropshire squire grew white with indignation at the impropriety of admitting a mere play actor to "our proceedings," and demanded his expulsion. It would have gone hard with Garrick if Burke had not appealed to the House "to treat Mr. Garrick with decency, if not liberality, and not to exclude a man to whom they were all obliged, in whose school they had all imbibed the art of speaking, and been taught the elements of rhetoric, to whom personally he was so much indebted for instruction." Fox and Townsend seconded this eloquent appeal, and the result was that Garrick was left in undisturbed possession of his seat.

A CHILD REMOVED.

When Lord John Russell was Premier and leader of the Commons, a small voice was heard from the ladies' grille exclaiming, "Oh, mammy, dear, there's papa." The house was delighted at the unconventional interruption, but Mr. Speaker directed the Serjeant to go to the ladies' gallery and "request the lady in charge of the squalling bairn to leave the gallery forthwith." The Serjeant-at-Arms asked the Speaker whether he should ask the name of the lady or the name of the father of the bairn. The Speaker replied that he left that to the discretion of the Serjeant. Thereupon the late Mr. Bernal Osborne jumped up and said: "A wise child knows its own father; it is Lord John Russell's baby." The House roared with laughter at this sally, while the Serjeant went on his errand and presently the innocent offender was removed.

A similar incident occurred more recently, when another childish treble was heard in the ladies' gallery piping with glee: "There's daddy, mamma!" The hon. gentlemen were greatly tickled, and laughed at the novel interruption. Not so the officials, who, as custodians of the strangers and the responsible controllers of order, were greatly shocked. Inquiry resulted in the discovery that the voice was that of Mr. John Dillon's three-year-old. It appears that the wife of the Irish ex-leader went to the House with her little boy, and they were granted seats in Mrs. Gully's private cloister. No sooner had they seated themselves than Master Hopeful manifested an irrepressible interest in the proceedings. Of course, when he began audibly to address the Chamber, the attendant requested Mrs. Dillon to use her influence, and on the arrival of the Speaker's private secretary the wife and child of the member for Mayo left the gallery; but on his way out the infantile Demosthenes opposed their departure by saying: "I want to make a speech, mamma; I want to make a speech." The boy's brightness and ardour were so winning that everyone who witnessed the scene was delighted with Master Dillon.

A BRAY HOTEL.

When Mr. P. J. Meghan, B.E., Commissioner for Bray, sat for the transaction of municipal business at Bray on Tuesday the Town Clerk stated that the endeavour to get the International Hotel taken over by the Great Southern Railways Company had not succeeded. Mr. A. Towell, manager of the company's hotels, had replied that he did not think the company's acquisition of this hotel would be in the interests of the directors.

CHRISTMAS MAILS FOR ABROAD.

The latest dates of posting in Dublin (in the provinces correspondence should be posted a day earlier) of Christmas mails for the principal overseas countries are indicated in the following revised official list:—

Saturday, 10th November—Parcel mails for Central America and Peru.

Monday, 12th November—Letter mails for New Zealand and Fiji Isles; parcel mails for Argentina, Chile, British Guiana, Uruguay, Paraguay, West Indies, Ceylon, India (inland towns) and Burmah.

Tuesday, 13th November—Parcel mails for Rhodesia (N. and S.).

Wednesday, 14th November—Letter mails for Shanghai and North China, Japan and Australia (inland towns).

Monday, 19th November—Parcel mails for Borabay, Palestine and the Sudan.

Tuesday, 20th November—Letter mails for Southern Chile; parcel mails for Orange River Colony, Natal, Transvaal, etc.

Wednesday, 21st November—Letter mails for Australia (South and West), New South Wales (Sydney only) and Victoria, and for Hong Kong and Southern China.

Saturday, 24th November—Parcel mails for Egypt.

The Governor of the Honourable the Irish Society has informed the Dean of Derry that their Society will present a new tenor bell to Derry Cathedral. The old tenor bell—one of a peal that is about to be recast—weighed seventeen and a half hundredweight; the new one will weigh thirty-one and a half hundredweight.

NATIONALISM AND PEACE.

IRISH LANGUAGE AS A TEST.

"Nationalism and Universal Peace" was the subject of the address delivered by the Auditor, Mr. Hermon Good, B.A., LL.B., at the opening meeting of the 45th session of the Solicitors' Apprentices' Debating Society, held last night in the Engineers' Hall, Dawson street, Dublin. Mr. Basil Thompson (President of the Incorporated Law Society) presided, and there was a large attendance.

Mr. Good said that nationalism might be regarded as that free, unrestricted, living force binding people together in a bond of common interest and common territory, and it was the object of his address to endeavour to prove that the recognition of that living force was the necessary foundation for world peace and world happiness. It had been held that nationalism was the root cause of the Great War. That the fact or sentiment of nationalism was the most predominant feature in the war could not be denied; neither could it be denied that the British Empire entered the war in defence of the principle of nationalism as outraged by the German invasion of Belgium, and in defence of British national honour. But it was wrong to assume that nationalism itself produced war.

It was diseased and corrupted nationalism—pride, ambition, selfishness, inordinate lust of power—that lay at the root of every war. The alleged irreconcilability of nationalism and peace did not exist. On the contrary, nationalism was, and must be, the only effective instrument that could bring peace to the nations of the world. Could it for a moment be imagined that even under the dominion of a world Power eternal peace would reign, unless the dominant Power came to terms with the spirit of nationalism among the subject peoples, as Rome did, and as Great Britain had done with the Irish Free State!

THE CASE OF IRELAND.

To show how a keen sense of nationalism in a country could, if wisely directed, be employed to secure peace for that country, no better or more illustrative example need be sought than that of Ireland. Ireland had, indeed, forced the world to think about the problem of nationalism, and the experience of the Irish people would, for all time, be invaluable to the nations of the world, would help to solve other national questions, and thus help to bring about a universal peace. During seven centuries of turbulent history the moral fibre of the Irish people had, without question, been weakened and their virility had been impaired. Every effort was made to rob the Irish people of their most precious heritage — their nationalism—that living force which bound them together in an indissoluble bond of common land, common language, common tradition and common interest.

Every conceivable means was employed by the dominant nation to wipe out the tradition of the Irish people. The dominant nation at last realised that, although it could deprive a weaker nation of its many martyrs, it could not rob it of its consciousness, or of the conviction that it alone was the rightful possessor of the soil of Ireland. The Irish people, amidst trials, fought for their independent existence, fought to keep alive the spirit of Irish nationalism, and they won. To-day the Irish nation, with self-government, was making every endeavour to intensify its sense of an upbuilding nationalism and to give its contribution to the progress of humanity. The national organisation in the Irish Free State was day by day becoming more and more powerful, more elaborate, more firmly established, richer in experience, more energetic in action—was, indeed, becoming the product of the culture of the Irish people.

THE LANGUAGE QUESTION.

One of the most potent factors in the life of a nation was the preservation of its language, and although a great effort was being made in many directions in this country to revive the Irish language, the mass of the people had yet to contribute its share in that undertaking. A dying tongue could not be revived without first touching the chords of the national sentiment. They should sacrifice a little time and energy to bring about a complete revival of a language which, with its rich literature, could play its part in the cultural progress of the world. So long as Ulster remained outside the Pale of Irish nationalism and refused to join hands with the rest of Ireland in the building up of the country on a firm and solid foundation, promoting Irish industries, fostering the Irish language, encouraging Irish endeavour, and creating a true Irish atmosphere, so long would nationalism never be the instrument in securing peace for the whole of Ireland. It was urged that the differences between Ulster and the rest of Ireland were religious differences. Although the majority of the Ulster people were of a religion different to that of the majority of the people living in the Free State, that could not truthfully be said to be the real cause of dispute between the two. Religion, it was true, might be the cause of a great deal of enmity and hatred, but that it should constitute the root-cause of a national partition was hardly conceivable.

What, then, was the cause of the split in this country? "The only valid cause," said the Auditor, "is the complete lack of a sense of Irish nationalism in Ulster. The people of Northern Ireland have not yet thrown off the yoke of subserviency which fettered them for so many hundreds of years. They have not, as yet, realised that the whole island is the heritage of the Irish nation, and that Ulster—but a part of it—has no organic life of its own, has no nationality of its own, and hence, within the meaning of nationalism, cannot cut itself off from the rest of Ireland. The truth is, a sense of Irish nationalism has yet to be born in the six counties. The people there have yet to become free. They are in need of a strong will, an intense desire, and a sound national appetite. And as the nationalism in the Irish Free State is becoming the instrument of peace in that country, so it will become the instrument of peace for the undivided Ireland as soon as the people of the North become imbued with a love of their land, their people and their language."

The Chief Justice, Mr. Hugh Kennedy, K.C., proposed a vote of thanks to the Auditor. He said that the address had been characterised by a great deal of thought. He would not venture to engage with the Auditor in examining the reasons that impelled Great Britain to take part in the Great War. It was not peoples who embarked on war, but it was statesmen who brought peoples into wars. On the question of language, he wondered that more regard was not paid to the example that might be held up to the Irish people of the revival of their language by the Hebrew people. If there was to be a revival of the Irish language, it could only be revived by the co-operation of the people—by the people really wanting it; and, if they wanted it, it was because they felt a real consciousness of their own nation and race. "If," he added, "the people have become so provincialised and so de-nationalised that they do not want it, then the day of freedom has come too late." He believed that the real test was whether we would earnestly and sincerely revive our own language, in which were enshrined our own traditions, and which enabled us to live our own lives along our own characteristic lines.

Mr. Vincent Rice, K.C., T.D., seconded the motion. He said that to justify our claim to be advancing it was not enough to say that we were developing our distinctive national traits; we must also claim to be advancing along the roads of material and social progress. He did not accept in their entirety the Auditor's remarks about Ulster. In examining the cause of the present attitude of the people of Ulster they must remember the history of Ulster and that Ulster was the land of the Plantation. But things were changing, and he did not despair in our lifetime of seeing Ireland united. He thought that the foundation of our future union must depend on our advancement towards the social and material prosperity of this State, of our making it worth while for the people of Ulster to join us; and he thought that they were making some progress in that direction. The other thing—and we were making even more progress in this—was that we must satisfy the people of Ulster that they would get with us equal rights and justice. When they had built up the prosperity of this State, he believed that Ireland would unite for the common good.

Professor W. Magennis proposed, and Professor Binchy seconded, a resolution to the effect that the Solicitors' Apprentices' Debating Society was worthy of the support of the solicitors' apprentices of Ireland, the Council of the Incorporated Law Society and the solicitors' profession.

The following medals were distributed:—Oratory—Law Society's gold medal, Herman Good; silver medal, Edward Treacy.

Composition—Law Society's gold medal, Daniel J. O'Connor.

Legal Debate—President's gold medal, Herman Good; silver medal, Robert F. Coonan.

Impromptu Speeches—Vice-President's gold medal, Herman Good; silver medal, Brendan T. Walsh.

BROADCASTING.

DUBLIN (2RN)—319.1 Metres.

1.30-2.0 p.m.—Weather Forecast and Gramaphone Record Recital. 6.0—Gramaphone Concert. 6.15—Uaig i dTir na n-Og—Padruig O Cheire. May Doyle, Sally Willow. 7.0—Gramaphone Concert. 7.30—French—Mlle. M. T. Guidicelli. 7.45—History Talk—Seamus MacCathmhaoil. 8.0—Station Orchestra—Selection from "The Beggar's Opera." 8.15—Nancy Reilly (soprano)—"Menuet de Martini" (Weckerlin), "Ah, mon berger" (Weckerlin), "Estelle" (Weckerlin). "The Enchanted Forest" (Phillips). 8.25—Station Orchestra—Bridal March from "Lohengrin" (Wagner). 8.35—Jean Bertin (baritone) and P. Delaney (violin)—"Ave Maria" (violin obligato) (J. Bertin), violin solo, "Bolero" (German), "Les Rameaux" (violin obligato) (Faure). 8.50—Station Orchestra. 9.0—Mme. E. Moroaini Whelan's Dance Orchestra. 10.30—Weather Forecast and close down.

BELFAST (2BE)—306.1 Metres (980 Kc.).

2.30—London Programme, relayed from Daventry. 4.0—Dance Music: Larry Brennan and his Piccadilly Revellers, relayed from the Plaza. 5.0—H. Richard Hayward "What do you know of your own County Towns? Londonderry." 5.15—Children. 6.0—London Programme. 9.35—A Symphony Concert: The Symphony Orchestra, conducted by E. Godfrey Brown: Overture, "The Bartered Bride" (Smetana). 9.45—Daisy Kennedy (violin): Concerto in B Minor for violin and orchestra (Saint-Saens). 10.7—Franklyn Kelsey (baritone): Time, You Old Gipsy Man (Besly), Diaphenia (Samuel), In Summertime on Bredon (Peel), Simon, the Cellarer (Hatton). 10.20—Orchestra: Scherzo, Andante, and Finale from Symphony No. 2, in B Minor (Borodin). 10.45-12.0—London.

LONDON (2LO)- 361.4 Metres (830 Kc.) and DAVENTRY (5XX)—1,604.3 Metres (187 Kc.).

10.15 a.m.—The Daily Service. 10.30—Time and Weather. 11.0—Gramaphone Records: Sixth Symphony ("Pathetic") (Tchaikovsky). 12.0—Constance Hope (soprano), Joyce Newton (mezzo-soprano) The Audrie Ford Trio. 1.15-2.0—The City of Birmingham Orchestra. 2.30—Broadcast to Schools. 3.0—Evensong from Westminster Abbey. 3.45—Miss Margaret Bonfield, M.P. 4.0—Dorothy Hogben and Arthur Jay (solos and duets), Miriam Anglin (violoncello), Edna Iles (pianoforte). 5.15—Children. 6.0—Dance Orchestra. 6.15—Time and Weather. 6.30—Market Prices for Farmers. 6.35—Musical Interlude. 6.45—Songs by Schubert, sung by Roger Clayson (tenor). 7.0—Mr. Francis Toye: "Music in the Theatre." 7.25—Talk. 7.45—Light Music. 8.15—Sir Harry Lauder. 9.0—Weather. 9.15—Mr. Vernon Bartlett: "The Way of the World." 9.30—Shipping Forecast. 9.35—"The Wonder Hat," a Harlequinade. 10.35-12.0—Dance Music.

DAVENTRY EXPERIMENTAL (5GB)—491.8 Metres (610 Kc.).

3.0—Bournemouth Municipal Augmented Orchestra. 4.30—Lozell's Picture House Organ. 5.30—Children. 6.15—Time and Weather. 6.30—Dance Orchestra. 7.30—An Orchestral Concert, relayed from the Town Hall, Birmingham. 9.35—Modern Poetry read by Miss V. Sackville West. 10.0—Weather. 10.15—From the Popular Operas.

MANCHESTER (2ZY)—384.6 Metres. (780 Kc.)

12.0—Ballad Concert. 4.30—Orchestra. 5.15—Children. 6.0—London. 7.45—Variety. 8.15—Sir Harry Lauder. 9.0-12.0—London.

LIVERPOOL (6LV)—297 Metres. (1,010 Kc.)

12.0-1.0—Ballad Concert. 2.30-12.0—London.

NEWCASTLE (5NO)—312.5 Metres. (960 Kc.)

12.0-1.0 — London Programme, relayed from Daventry. 2.30—Talk. 3.0-12.0—London.

THE LATE MR. GEORGE W. PANTER.

BOOK-LOVER AND COLLECTOR.

Mr. George W. Panter, M.A., whose death was recorded yesterday, was well known in Dublin, particularly for his interest in the antiquities of Dublin, and as a collector.

He was born in Dublin, his father having a successful painting and decorating business in Leinster street. At Trinity College he was something of a character, and a few years ago there were many who remembered his reputation as a leader of student exploits of various kinds. He, himself, related with great gusto his reminiscences of those days—the tricks played on Fellows and tutors, the "rags" on fellow-students, and town and gown encounters. He and a colleague passed within the police cordon at the burning of the Theatre Royal by representing themselves as reporters. That was in 1880, the year in which he was Junior Moderator. At that time, too, he had some reputation as a boxer.

A few years later Panter left Dublin, and acquired business interests in England. Having prospered, he established a beautiful home here at Foxrock, and began to make his house, The Bawn, Foxrock, a treasure-house of books and objects of artistic and antiquarian interest. He formed a very fine collection of pictures and prints of old Dublin—perhaps the best collection in existence. He also collected antique Irish silver, miniatures, and engravings of famous Irishmen, and Irish medals.

RARE EDITIONS.

More important was his assemblage of books in first, and rare, editions, chiefly relating to the eighteenth century. He had the first edition of one of Burke's first books, "A Vindication of National Society," and a unique copy of "The Deserted Village," supposed to be a pirated edition of the first issue. Another prize was a rare first edition of "She Stoops to Conquer," with Diggory missing from the names of the *dramatis personae*, and with this he kept a copy of the corrected first edition.

Best of all was his collection of Swift documents and relics—rare and excellent specimens of the Dean's publications, and also books that had belonged to Swift, containing his own marginal notes and entries. He had a big collection of the pamphlets, but did not claim it as complete, because he found that it was impossible to be sure which among the many pamphlets printed as Swift's, or reputed to be his, really were his work.

Always attending sales and probing the stocks of dealers, about the end of 1913 Mr. Panter heard that the bell of St. Senan, a relic of great archæological and Irish interest, was in the London sale market. Expressing, in his usual boisterous manner, his wrath at such a treasure being put to the risk of leaving Ireland, he himself bought it at Christie's for 1,250 gns., and presented it to the Royal Irish Academy. This is the bell, or more properly "bell-shrine," reputed to have dropped to St. Senan "from Heaven, ringing loudly," on a hill near Kilrush. It was supposed to be of 10th century origin, and was for centuries in the possession of the O'Cahans (O'Keanes), who were the hereditary lay stewards of the Scattery Monastery, founded by St. Senan.

Mr. Panter was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, President of the Bibliographical Society of Ireland and a member of the Royal Irish Academy. A few years ago, at the request of the late Provost Bernard, Mr. Panter represented Trinity College, Dublin, at a festival of commemoration of the establishment of the University of Padua.

In the period of disorder in 1922, Mr. Panter's house was visited by a gang of ruffians, who then were living in the Dublin hills, and preying on the residents of the adjoining country. Shots were fired, and a cabinet containing valuable objects was broken.

Sleeplessness

ONCE your weakened nerves are brought back to that state of quiet strength and health, derived from a few weeks' use of Sanatogen—sleepless hours will soon be banished.

"Insomnia of long duration had produced great debility. Sanatogen was prescribed and at the end of a fortnight the improvement was marked and sleep was normal," writes a physician in the "General Practitioner."

Get back to sound, healthy sleep with—

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

Sold at all Chemists—from 2/3 per tin.

Genatosan Ltd., Loughborough, Leics.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

ARMISTICE DAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—In your announcement in to-day's *Irish Times* of the arrangements for the Remembrance Day parade in the Phœnix Park next Sunday you say that it is anticipated that the attendance will be greater than ever. You publish also a

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MR. GEORGE PANTER.

OVER AND LECTOR.

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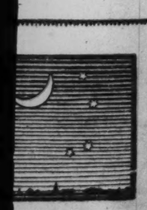

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YESTERDAY IN DAIL EIREANN.

A CONGESTED DIVISION LOBBY.

OPPOSITION AND GOVERNMENT ARM IN ARM.

COURAGEOUS MINORITY OF FIFTEEN AGAINST COMPULSORY IRISH.

After a resumed debate lasting an hour and a half—from 9 p.m. until 10.30—Dail Eireann yesterday passed the second reading of the bill making Gaelic obligatory on legal practitioners.

Only fifteen deputies voted against the measure, while 110 representatives of the various parties flocked into the "Aye" lobby.

Six Government members had the courage to vote against the bill, but Mr. Hogan, the Minister for Agriculture, was not among them, despite his outspoken speech during the debate. Eight of the twelve Independent members and Mr. Coburn of the National League, also figured in the minority.

Dr. Hennessy, the Government representative for Dublin South, made a very effective speech against the bill.

After resumed debate, the Civic Guard estimate for £483,373 was carried by 79 votes to 53. The Minister for Justice strongly denied allegations of political bias in the force.

Mr. de Valera and his colleagues—with one notable exception—opposed the vote of £7,400 for Haulbowline Dockyard because they were not satisfied that the Government was handling the question of the island as efficiently as it should do. The vote was carried by 83 votes to 55, Mr. Corry, the Fianna Fail member for East Cork, swelling the Government majority by one.

A WASTE OF TIME AND MONEY.

THE OBSESSION OF A GAELIC STATE.

The debate on the second reading of the Legal Practitioners (Qualification) Bill was resumed at nine o'clock.

Mr. COBURN (National League, Louth) said that, assuming that solicitors and barristers had a competent knowledge of the Irish language, there was no provision in the bill to ensure that the judges should have a competent knowledge of the language, so that there might arise the extraordinary position of a solicitor conducting his case in a language not understood by the judge on the bench. It was provided in the bill that the Chief Justice was to be the sole judge as to whether a person who qualified for the legal profession had a competent knowledge of Irish. There was no provision in the bill to secure that the Chief Justice himself would have a competent knowledge of the language. Taking it as a whole, he thought that the bill was a waste of time, and the means of an unnecessary expenditure of money—money which the Government should be slow to expend when it might be used for better purposes. He understood that the amount of money being spent on the restoration of the language amounted to £500,000.

Mr. BLYTHE, Minister for Finance, said that the amount was not half a million; the sum was more like one-tenth of that.

Mr. COBURN said that he was glad to hear that. He believed that it would be more in the interest of the language if this bill had not been introduced.

T.D.'S NOT REPRESENTATIVE.

Mr. A. HASLETT (Indpt., Monaghan) asked if any deputy in the House could get up and truthfully say that his constituents were clamouring for this bill. He believed that the bill was premature by five or ten years.

Dr. WARD (F.F., Monaghan) said that the knowledge that this bill had every prospect of becoming law was a matter of great satisfaction. It could not be proved that Irish lawyers would not be allowed to practise in England because they knew Irish. He hoped that the time would come when a knowledge of the national language would be an essential test for membership of that House.

A HINT FOR THE HOUSE.

Dr. HENNESSY (Govt., Dublin S.) said that he did not see why those administering the law should be compelled to learn Irish, while the law makers were not required to have that knowledge. If it were made compulsory for candidates for the Dail to have a knowledge of Irish in six months, he would have a good deal of sympathy for the proposal in this bill.

Mr. MULCAHY — There is no analogy between that and the proposition in the bill.

Dr. HENNESSEY—I know there is no analogy for anything that hits ourselves—that is the happy way we have of disposing of awkward proposals.

Continuing, he said that they had been told that the professions wanted special consideration. They wanted no special consideration; they only wanted to be treated on a level, say, with any trade union. Would any of them in that House pass a bill stating that before any apprentice to any trades union got his finishing certificate he would have to show a competent knowledge of Irish?

They were told that the State had conferred monopolies on lawyers and doctors. He would like to know what these monopolies were. To became a doctor, or a lawyer, or a solicitor, if a student was resident in the provinces, he would have to start at the age of fourteen or fifteen years, and by the time he got through his course it would cost him £1,500. So far as he knew the professions, he thought it was a very bad investment—(hear, hear)—for the return they would get, he added. There was nothing in the monopoly argument. The reason the professions enjoyed the monopoly was that there was no other body to take their place.

He had heard a lot about competent knowledge of Irish. It would take three years of study for a student to get a knowledge which would do justice to his clients in the law courts. That was where the camouflage came in.

AN EXAMINATION SCANDAL.

They had been told about the standard in the National University, and that about the same standard would be required for the lawyers. He knew National University graduates who had passed their Irish examination, but when they were up for a position and got an elementary examination in Irish they did not get half a mark—(hear, hear)—nor did they complain about the appraisement of the examiner. If that was not real camouflage it meant that Irish would be a serious study, and, in the circumstances, he could quite understand medical students—and lawyers, for that matter, but especially medical students—going to England and spending their £1,500 to get qualified there, and at the same time cultivating the customs and business habits of the country in which they expected to live. If they made Irish compulsory it would be a further incentive to people to leave this country.

They had heard a lot about the effect of the study of Gaelic on other subjects, but on examination of the Intermediate pass lists he found that a boy who had got 1,600 marks and had six honours had failed in an examination because he had failed in Irish, while another boy who had got 700 marks and only one honour, and had failed in English, and had no Greek, or Latin, or French, and failed in history and geography, had got a pass because he had passed with honours in Irish! How was Gaelic such a wonderful study if it gave these results?

There would be no need for compulsory Irish if the Irish people were keen on it, but were they keen on it? He noticed in the Language Fund collection on the previous Sunday that not one person in fifty would pay a penny for a flag which was being sold outside the churches.

ONE-WAY GAELIC MINDS.

He knew there were Gaelic enthusiasts with one idea, and that was to make this a Gaelic-speaking country, and who hoped the hated Saxon tongue would disappear. He had been told thirty years ago that they would see such a state of things in ten years, but it had not happened, and he was growing very sceptical.

He would not care to see the English language abolished in this country. He would be candid, and say that they would lose a great deal. It was in English that Robert Emmet spoke; it was in English that Wolfe Tone spoke, and it was in English that lawyer Philpot Curran spoke—the most imperishable lessons in Irish patriotism had been spoken in the English tongue.

There was one thing he did not like to see. There was too much of the jackboot and the mailed fist hurled at deputies on those benches. He would like to say a little about partition. He believed that some of them did not want to have the unity of Ireland. They were not going about it in the right way; and if they were thinking about those people in the North of Ireland, he would remind the House that those in the North looked upon this compulsory Irish as almost a religious test, and they said: "If the people in the Free State do that with Irish now, what would they do when they got us in?"

There was nothing in the point about emigration, as emigration went on from the greatest countries in the world.

The mentality of this country had been strangled by the handying about of certain shibboleths—"West Briton," "Slave Mind," "Shoneen," "Traitor"—"Well," concluded Dr. Hennessy, "I hope that Heaven, if it was only for a week-end, would spare St. Patrick, to do with these shibboleths what he did with the serpents." (Laughter.)

FORTY-NINE SPEAKERS.

Mr. CONLAN (Government, Roscommon), who had introduced the measure, in concluding the debate, said that forty-five deputies had spoken on the bill.

The SPEAKER—Forty-nine. (Laughter.)

Mr. CONLAN (continuing) said that Deputy Cooper had started the hare that they were guilty of discourtesy in not consulting the Incorporated Law Society or King's Inns. Had they put their proposal to these bodies they might have been answered with an accusation of abominable impertinence or colossal cheek, or told to mind their own business. They did not want to place themselves in that position; but, if the principle of the bill were accepted, they could go to these bodies as acting for that House. No hardship would be inflicted on either profession, because they were quite prepared to meet them and discuss any amendment considered desirable, provided, of course, that the principle enshrined in the bill was not interfered with. The Incorporated Law Society had Irish as an optional subject for twenty-five years, but the success that programme attained was certainly an argument in favour of the bill.

MORE URGENT THAN UNITY.

In regard to the contention that unity was more urgent than the restoration of the Irish language, he did not agree with that. He regarded the restoration of the language as the more urgent, for if it was not saved by this or the next generation it was likely to be lost for ever. The unity of Ireland would come, and was bound to come, but it could wait longer than the urgent need for the revival of the language. Economic conditions could be made such as to encourage the people of the North to come in. They should look back at the origin of things that brought them together in that House and the hardships they had inflicted, rightly or wrongly, on the people of the country, so that they might be there discussing the affairs of the State. The principal object they had in view was to make this a Gaelic State, and in introducing that bill they were carrying out the policy in mind since before 1916.

He would not like that it should be necessary to bring in such bills for other professions, but that other bodies in the country should regard that bill as a fingerpost—as an indication of what was expected by the people of this country. Ultimately, he believed, the younger generation would thank them for passing that bill, and so obliging them to become proficient in their native language.

When the motion was put it was declared carried, and Major Cooper created some laughter by demanding a division with the customary Irish word "Votail."

On a division the second reading was carried by 110 votes to 15.

CIVIC GUARDS AND POLITICS.

FIANNA FAIL RENEW THE ATTACK.

Resuming the debate on the estimate for the Civic Guards,

Mr. KENT (F.F., Cork E.) said that the amount of £1,588,373 demanded for the upkeep of the Guards would come chiefly from the pockets of the farmers, who had experienced one of the worst harvests for some years. He agreed that the Guards were a fine body of men as regards physique and intelligence, but he thought there should be a reduction of the force in rural districts.

Mr. SHAW (Government, Longford-Westmeath) said that the Civic Guards were a living tribute to the memory of the late Minister for Justice, who was responsible for their successful establishment. He warmly repudiated a statement contained in a recent question, that an officer of the Civic Guard actively aided Cumann na nGaedheal in County Westmeath at the last general election.

Mr. M. J. KENNEDY (F.F., Longford-Westmeath) agreed that the number of Guards should be reduced in the country.

Mr. HEFFERNAN, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs, said that none of the deputies on the other side who had cried out for economy was able to advance a single reason why as much as one pound should be taken off the vote. He believed that they had a police force equal to any force in the world, but they must not regard that force as above criticism. He had always felt that the police force had certain of the imperfections of a new force, raised as it had been from the ground upwards; but, taking into consideration the circumstances in which it had been recruited, he thought that they could heartily congratulate themselves and the officers in charge of the force on the wonderfully effective body they had produced.

There had been a lot of talk about reducing the force, but personally he had doubts whether the Minister could justify himself in saying that the normal conditions of the country were such that the force could be reduced. They had not yet developed that sense of civic responsibility and sense of the necessity for maintaining law and order which was a guarantee that they could carry on with a smaller police force, and until that day arrived it would be too soon to consider a reduction of the force. At the same time, they should not regard the present existing strength as stereotyped or permanent. The responsibility of inculcating the necessary civic spirit lay with the Fianna Fail Party.

ARMISTICE DAY.

Mr. COONEY (F.F., Dublin N.) asked if the Parliamentary Secretary was prepared to use his influence during the coming week-end to prevent imperialistic displays in the city, which would entail extra duties on the Guards, and whether he would refuse to wear a poppy.

Mr. JOSEPH X. MURPHY (Ind., Dublin County) asked the Minister for Justice to let them know what were the instructions issued to Guards and 'bus drivers with regard to the speed at which 'buses could be driven. The legal limit was 20 miles, but, according to a reply given by the Minister at question time that day, the Guards were not to prosecute unless 'buses exceeded a speed of 25 miles an hour. Were the 'bus drivers to take it that there was really no speed limit?

Dr. HENNESSY (Govt., Dublin S.) suggested that the Minister might include in the duties of the Civic Guard duties other than police duties. To his mind, they would be admirable as health inspectors, rate collectors, and inspectors under the National Health Insurance Acts. He did not want any of the present officials dismissed, but, as vacancies arose, they should be filled by members of the Civic Guard.

Mr. MULLINS (F.F., Cork W.) opposed the vote, and said that there were too many barracks. There were certainly too many Guards. The Guards were a splendid body. He had found them, in the main, courteous and obliging on every possible occasion, but there were, as in every flock, certain black sheep, and it would be well that the Minister should get rid of those. There was an item for maintenance and running expenses of £1,440 last year for transport outside the City of Dublin. That item was accounted for mostly by the political activities of this force. During the past few days there had been a wholesale series of raids, searches, and holds-up all through the twenty-six counties. In his constituency some of the raids around Bantry commenced last Saturday and did not finish until Monday. The houses that were raided were all houses of the executive officers of the West Cork Committee of Fianna Fail. The district was a peaceable one. The Bantry Town Commissioners passed a resolution protesting against provocative action of members of the C.I.D.

The C.I.D. were the cause of a tremendous amount of friction in the country. They were an undisciplined force armed with guns; and guns in the hands of undisciplined men, especially in this country, were very dangerous things. They would never have civic spirit in this country until Ireland was free, but there was no reason why a genuine effort should not be made to secure popular support for the police in the execution of their lawful duty. But lawful duty did not not include keeping a "tally" upon the activities of prominent Republicans or actions such as had made the name of the C.I.D. stink in the nostrils of every decent Irishman.

Mr. J. DALY (Government, Cork, E.) said that his experience of the Civic Guards was that they discharged their duties impartially.

Mr. M. O'REILLY (Fianna Fail, Meath) said that as far as he knew the Civic Guards had conducted themselves with honour and credit in his constituency, but the C.I.D. appeared to be a body of men without any responsibility, and there did not seem to be any control or authority over them.

Mr. CORKERY (Fianna Fail, Cork, N.) said that the Guards were not a national force, but a purely political force, and served no useful purpose. The majority of the Guards were all right, but there were too many of them.

"AGENTS PROVOCATEURS."

Mr. KERLIN (Fianna Fail, Dublin, S.) suggested that the members of the C.I.D. had gone out of their way to create trouble and maintain political unrest throughout the country. Since their formation the activities of the C.I.D. had been political. He suggested that certain people had been employed by the C.I.D. to get young men into trouble by selling parcels of guns, and organising raids and escapes from prison. Almost invariably when the young men were assembled to carry out their orders they were met by a squad of C.I.D. men and arrested. On other occasions young men suspected of being attached to the Republican organisation were instructed to attend at the detective headquarters, Pearse street, Dublin, and were offered employment or money if they supplied information desired by the C.I.D. On these occasions the C.I.D. went so far as to threaten these men with arrest for various criminal offences which had taken place throughout the city.

Mr. O'DOWD (F.F., Roscommon) protested against the manner in which raids were carried out by uniformed Guards and C.I.D. during the last week-end.

Mr. F. CARNEY (F.F., Donegal) asked the Minister to deal definitely with the raids which had taken place all over the country. Were they due to a brain storm in the force or the order of a central authority?

"THE MEN IN THE MOON."

MINISTER ON CRITICS' INNOCENCE.

Mr. FITZGERALD-KENNEY, Minister for Justice, said that one of the characteristics of the debate was vague generalities, that they had too many barracks and too many men, and that the barracks were not properly placed. They had no real criticism of the estimate itself. The expenditure had not been criticised. Granted that the number of men in the force is necessary, it was obvious that great skill and care had been shown in the expenditure.

The arguments of Deputy Little and others seemed to be that the Guards were not to be properly housed because there were numbers of people in the country who were improperly housed; and that they were not to be properly clothed because there were numbers of unfortunate people in the country who were not properly clothed. Why was this vicarious charity to be carried out at the expense of the Civic Guard only? Why did not deputies set an example themselves?

Dealing with the cost of the Force, he said that the total cost of the Royal Irish Constabulary for the year 1918-19 was £1,902,623, to which had to be added the sum of £167,248 for Dublin Metropolitan Police, making a total of £2,069,871 for that year, of which £2,065,000 was actually expended. In 1919-1920 the total grant for the two police forces was £3,340,592, of which £3,242,045 was actually spent.

Mr. LEMASS—Can the Minister say how much was spent on ammunition?

Mr. FITZGERALD-KENNEY—No, I could not. The Black-and-Tans did not come until the next year, but I can give the Deputy the figures. In 1920-21 the actual total expenditure was £5,967,101, and the amount expended on the D.M.P. was £336,765.

COSTS COMPARED.

If the Saorstat, said the Minister, was now policed to the same extent as it was policed by the R.I.C. and paid at Royal Ulster Constabulary rates, the estimate would be increased by £600,000. In other words, by cutting down the number of police and reducing the scale of pay, they had reduced the cost of policing the Saorstat by about £600,000 a year.

Mr. CARNEY—Is it a fact that we in the Saorstat are responsible for a big proportion of the expenditure on the R.U.C. by payments to those who formerly belonged to the R.I.C. and are now in the R.U.C.?

The MINISTER—We are paying nobody in the R.U.C.

Mr. CARNEY—Does the Minister state that definitely?

The MINISTER—Yes; the Government of the six counties bear the entire cost of the R.U.C.

As to the argument that the Guards were paid on a higher scale than those in England, he would like to point out that the scale of pay in England was the same as that paid in Northern Ireland, and it was very much higher than that paid in the Saorstat. The rates were:—

FREE STATE.

Guard, 60s. to 85s. weekly.
Sergeant, 87s. to 98s. weekly.
Inspectors, £280 to £300 per annum.

NORTHERN IRELAND.

Constable, 70s. to 95s. weekly.
Sergeant, 100s. to 112s. 6d. weekly.
Head Constables, £310 to £355 per annum.

Dealing with the number of stations, he said that there had been a considerable reduction. He wanted to say clearly and definitely that any person in the Free State who considered that he had been aggrieved by anything done by any member of the Guards had the Courts of the country open to him. If a Guard committed an assault upon any individual he was as much liable to punishment as any other member of the community. The authorities of the Guards had never condoned any illegal acts of members of the force; but when charges were wrongly brought against them in that House he (the Minister) always repudiated such charges, and would continue to do it. As far as he could he would not allow that House to be made a place in which slanderous charges could be made without their being contradicted.

Several deputies, said the Minister, had talked about a particular branch of the Force. He wanted to say definitely that there was in the Free State only one police force, every member of which, without exception, was charged with the duty of detecting crime whether they wore plain clothes or uniform. The detective branch were well trained and disciplined, and were as honourable men as any others in the community.

THE MEN IN THE MOON.

About the raids which took place recently, one would really think that the deputies on the opposite benches lived up in the moon, and that they did not know what was happening in the world.

Were the deputies opposite ignorant of the fact that there was a considerable number of dangerous and desperate men in this country who were ready by force of arms to attempt to upset the Constitution, and who in order to carry out their design were willing to stop at nothing?

Were deputies ignorant of the fact that within the last two years unfortunate Civic Guards had been shot dead in their barracks, and that one of the most appalling crimes in the history of the country, or of Europe, was committed in Dublin a little over a year ago, when a Minister of the Free State was foully murdered?

Did they not know that there was a considerable number of men in this country who were anxious for an opportunity to indulge in crime again?

He did not believe that there was a single deputy in the House who was blind to the existence of this state of facts. It was the duty of the Guards, the duty of both branches, to see that conspiracies of that nature should not be allowed to go ahead, and that the crime of murder should not be committed in this State. Deputies opposite had asked him for information that might be at his disposal concerning these matters. He would not disclose such information, and he was not going to help criminals.

Mr. F. CARNEY (F.F., Donegal)—Does the Minister insinuate that I am a criminal?

INFORMATION REFUSED.

Mr. FITZGERALD-KENNEY—I do not. I would not have information circulated for the information of the deputy. I am satisfied that any man who was raided by the Guards must have been raided because he was connected in some way with persons who were known to be dangerous. When you associate with known dangerous men you come under suspicion, and even Deputy Mullins might come under suspicion if he spent his whole life in their company.

In reply to Mr. Murphy's question as to the speed of 'buses, the Minister said that persons driving at a speed beyond 25 miles an hour would be liable to prosecution. He entirely repudiated the suggestion that the Guards had employed *agents provocateurs*.

Mr. SEAN T. O'KELLY (F.F., Dublin N.)—You do employ them, and I will prove it. We know them.

Mr. BRISCOE (F.F., Dublin)—Did you employ Harling?

Mr. FITZGERALD-KENNEY said that the only thing that was stated about Harling at the inquiry was that he asked somebody to take away a typewriter that he seemed to have a claim to. He thought that, from the history of that case, Harling's name would be the last that deputies opposite should mention. An attempt was made to murder him.

Mr. BRISCOE asked if Harling did not attempt to start a boy scout movement while he was employed by the Government.

Mr. FITZGERALD-KENNEY—I have no recollection of anything of the kind occurring, and certainly if he did that he would be acting extremely wrongly.

Mr. BRISCOE—That was stated at the inquiry, but Harling was not dismissed.

A NON-POLITICAL FORCE.

Mr. FitzGERALD-KENNEY, continuing, said that he was very glad that, with few exceptions, genuine appreciation had been expressed of the Guards, and of the work they were doing, by all parties in that House. It was absolutely wrong to suggest, as had been suggested, that they were political. The policy of the Government Party was that the Guards should not belong to one side more than another. That desire had been proved by the action of the Executive Council in disfranchising the Force. That was in order that the Guards would not be partisans or adherents of any political party, but that the Force, as a Force, is impartial was pretty well established and well known.

On a division, the estimate for £483,373 for the Civic Guards was carried by 79 votes to 53.

HAULBOWLINE.

FUTURE OF DOCKYARD IN DOUBT.

On a vote of £7,400 to complete the sum necessary for Haulbowline Dockyard, Mr. J. BURKE, Parliamentary Secretary, said that the buildings, wharves, machinery, etc., on the island represented an immense capital outlay, which, if there was any great industrial revival, might become a great asset. In these circumstances, the Government elected to put in a care and maintenance party to preserve plant and buildings, and for the execution of such Government work as could be economically undertaken there.

Mr. G. BOLAND (F.F., Roscommon) asked for information as to the £10,000 for maintenance, out of which there was £9,900 in wages for the staff. In his opinion, the dockyard was simply being kept for one purpose, and that was, when the exigencies of the moment required it, to hand it back to the British.

Mr. FLINN (Fianna Fail, Cork Borough) wanted to know whether that asset was being kept in condition by the Government so that when the opportunity came it could be realised. So far as he could see, it was not obvious on the face of the estimate that that was being done, and, therefore, he would like to know exactly how the bill for wages was made up; who was living on the island and did they pay rent for the houses they occupied, and for whose benefit and for what purpose in relation to the country was the ferry service maintained to the island.

Mr. ANTHONY (Labour, Cork Borough) said that apparently Deputies Boland and Flinn considered that as the dockyard was uneconomic it should consequently be scrapped. He did not subscribe to that view. There were eighty-nine workers at present employed in the dockyard. As to the suggestion that it was being kept as one of the outposts for England, these suspicions were so frequently heard that they were becoming nauseous. He rejected these insinuations. His grievance was that the dockyard did not get sufficient work, and he would like the Parliamentary Secretary to state the future policy with regard to the dockyard which, he believed, with very little expense, could be converted into the most up-to-date dockyard in these countries. A regrettable feature of the present conditions was that much of the machinery and plant had been dispersed. They had been told that it would be converted into a factory for the manufacture of wireless parts and accessories, but that election promise had not been fulfilled. (Laughter.)

Mr. MOORE (F.F., Wicklow) referred to the number of oil companies operating in the Free State, and asked had the Government approached any of them with a view to renting the oil tanks at Haulbowline or taking steps to start an oil refining industry.

Mr. BURKE, Parliamentary Secretary, in reply, said that all the energies of the Government were directed to dispose of the place, if at all, to advantage. The only firms that the place held attraction for were shipbuilding or ship-repairing firms. They had got rid of some redundant machinery, as they secured a better price that way than by selling it as scrap. They had also carried out a certain amount of salvage work, and were doing some ship-repairing.

As to the oil tanks, they had a total storage capacity of 17,000 gallons. Three were let, but at the moment there was no prospect of any firm taking them for such a proposition as mentioned by Deputy Moore. The Government's whole object was to lease these premises on favourable terms, and to that end they had been in communication with Messrs. Ford, but that firm decided that it was too far away from their present plant.

Mr. BOLAND asked was he still wrong in suggesting that the British Government had a lien on the property.

President COSGRAVE—Absolutely none.

(Continued on Page 8, Column 7.)

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BRIGHT ARTICLES | ACROSTIC Competitions
CROSSWORD PUZZLES. Etc.
New and highly important articles by prominent writers on subjects of Religious and general interest will be a regular feature.
Special Articles this Week on
"The Need for Defence of Catholic Truth,"
by Rev. T. Garde, O.P., S.T.M., L.S.S.
"The Church of St. Patrick and Rome,"
by Rev. Paul Walsh, B.D.
"The Church in the Bush,"
by Rev. J. Mullins, C.M.
THE PRICE IS STILL TWOPENCE.

HOW TO AVOID INFLUENZA AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

'Purify the blood and keep it pure or the poisons will soon lower the vitality and disease-resistance, thus rendering you easy prey for the dangerous germs which lurk in the air everywhere," says medical man.

Advises drinking alkaline medicinal water for quick results. Gives prescription for easily preparing it at home. Flushes the kidneys, stimulates the liver and thoroughly washes out clogged intestines. These latter breed blood poisons as a swamp breeds mosquitoes.

A famous specialist of international reputation recently said that a person with really pure blood has little to fear from influenza or other infectious diseases. The germs of these are in the air constantly, and to avoid any chance of exposure to them is practically impossible, but the blood, when pure, of course, has the power to resist their development and render them harmless, otherwise no one would be immune.

Impure blood means poor health always, for this vital fluid is the body's only source of nourishment, and when loaded with impurities it cannot carry nourishment at the same time. Such a condition should be avoided with the utmost care just now, or corrected as soon as possible if it already exists. Delay may quickly lead to depressed nerves, deranged vital organs, and lowered vitality, which reduces the body's disease-resistance to a point so far below the danger mark as to render anything from a common cold to pneumonia not only possible at any time, but even probable.

Liver irritating cathartic drugs or bowel convulsing purgatives are not what you need to purify the blood. They are likely to weaken and upset the digestion, to impoverish the blood, and so make matters still worse. To obtain quick and satisfactory results in a perfectly harmless way, get a small supply of Alkia Saltrates from any chemist. Dissolve a level teaspoonful in a tumbler of water and drink this pleasant tasting medicinal water once or twice a day. It will quickly be absorbed into the blood, and when being filtered out again by the kidneys it takes with it all the acidulous or other impurities which it has absorbed and neutralised while in the blood. Alkia Saltrates also washes out the intestines, gently stimulates the liver, and thoroughly flushes the kidneys. Trying to get rid of blood impurities in any other way is, in my opinion, merely wasting time.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE
At 8 o'clock, PERSONAL VISIT TO DUBLIN OF
OWEN NARES
AND WEST-END COMPANY, including
SYDNEY FAIRBROTHER,
IN HIS LATEST LONDON SUCCESS,
"TWO WHITE ARMS"
Direct from the Ambassadors Theatre, London.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.30.

GAIETY THEATRE.
Next Week—FIRST WEEK OF THE ROYAL
CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.
Monday—MADAM BUTTERFLY. Tues.—CARMEN.
Wednesday—LA BOHEME. Thursday—RIGOLETTO.
Friday—THE VALKYRIE.
Saturday Matinee—MADAM BUTTERFLY.
Sat. Eve—CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA & PAGLIACCI
Second week, commencing November 19th—
Monday—CARMEN. Tues.—MADAM BUTTERFLY.
Wednesday—FAUST (WITH BALLET).
Thurs.—CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA & PAGLIACCI.
Friday—LA TRAVIATA. Sat. Matinee—CARMEN.
Saturday Evening—IL TROVATORE.

OLYMPIA THEATRE.
TWICE NIGHTLY ..... 7 AND 9.
R. and W. PRODUCTIONS Present the Latest
Laugh, Song and Dance Mixture,
"CAPER SAUCE."
Strong Cast includes George Mayfield, The
Kilkenny Boy Comedian, The Ocenza Trio, Jugglers,
and Eva Ellis.
Box Office, 11-4.30 'Phone 3208.

ABBEY THEATRE
TO-NIGHT (THURSDAY) at 8.
THE PLOUGH AND THE STARS,
By SEAN O'CASEY.
Friday and Saturday at 8 p.m. Matinee
Saturday, at 2.30.
"SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER," by Oliver Goldsmith.
Booking at the Theatre, 10.30 to 6.
Next Week—"Birthright," and Abbey Theatre
School of Acting in "The Women Have Their Way."

PEACOCK THEATRE.
THE NEW PLAYERS
WILL PRESENT
"OUTWARD BOUND,"
By SUTTON VANE.
At 8 p.m. on Sun., Mon., Tues., Nov. 11th, 12th,
13th. Booking at Theatre from Fri., 9th, 10 to 1
and 2-5.30. Sun., 18th Nov., and following days.
THE GATE THEATRE will present "Diarmuid
and Grainne," by Micheal MacLiammoir.

THE SACKVILLE PICTURE HOUSE
NORMAN KERRY and CLAIRE WINDSOR, in
"THE CLAW."
The famous Novel by CYNTHIA STOCKLEY.
SHOWING at 7 o'c. and 9.15.

METROPOLE.
CONTINUOUS ..... 2.0 to 10.30 p.m
SYDNEY FAIRBROTHER
And
JACK BUCHANAN,
In
"CONFETTI."
A ROMANCE OF THREE AGES.
DAILY AT 2.40, 4.55, 7.10 & 9.25 P.M.
Miss SYDNEY FAIRBROTHER, starring
in "CONFETTI" and "TWO WHITE
ARMS," will appear in person at this
Theatre Today (Thursday), at 4.45 p.m.,
by kind permission of Mr. Owen Nares
and the Gaiety Theatre Management.

GRAFTON.
"A WAYWARD CAVALIER,"
With Ivan Mosjoukine.
GLENN TRYON in "A HERO FOR A NIGHT."
Madame Van Aalst and her Lyricals in Varieties.

CORINTHIAN
TO-DAY at 3.30, 6.30 and 9.20.
TOM MIX in "HORSEMAN OF THE PLAINS."
Also "Sadie Thompson" and Advance Prologue to
"Uncle Tom's Cabin," at 3.20 and 8.45, etc.

DUBLIN SKETCHING CLUB
ART UNION DRAWING, NOVEMBER 9th.
54th ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN,
MILES HALL, 8 MERRION ROW.
Admission One Shilling.

FINGAL HARRIERS' HUNT BALL.
THE ANNUAL HUNT BALL
Will be Held in the GRESHAM HOTEL, DUBLIN,
On FRIDAY, 23rd NOVEMBER.
Tickets are limited, and early application should
be made for same to ARTHUR CRAIGIE, 37
Prussia street, Dublin.
SINGLE TICKET, 30/- DOUBLE TICKET, 55/-
MICK BROWN AND HIS BAND.

THE WARD UNION HUNT BALL
WILL BE HELD ON
FRIDAY, 11th JANUARY, 1929,
AT LUTTRELLSTOWN
(By kind permission of Miss Hamilton).

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
DUBLIN.
By Order of the Governors, Entries for the
"T.C.D. ARTHUR OULTON MEMORIAL"
PRIZE will be received up to and including
THURSDAY, 15th NOVEMBER, 1928.
7-11-'28. SEALY JEFFARES, Secretary.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN RESTAURANT,
DAWSON STREET.
SPECIAL THEATRE DINNER
FROM 6 p.m.
'PHONE 387.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.
LOCAL APPOINTMENTS COMMISSION.
POSITION VACANT—
TOWN SURVEYOR.
The Local Appointments Commissioners invite
applications for the whole-time, pensionable posi-
tion of Town Surveyor and Superintendent of
Waterworks, Wexford. Salary, £260 by £10 a
year to £320 a year. Candidates must hold a de-
gree in Civil Engineering from a recognised
University, or equivalent or higher professional
qualifications, and must have been regularly trained
as Civil Engineers, be engaged in the practice of
their profession, and have for a period of not less
than three years had charge of important works
in the course of their practice. Age limits, 25 to
40 years. Latest date for receiving applications,
21st November, 1928. Forms and particulars may
be obtained from the Secretary, Local Appointments
Commission, 33 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, C.2.
10/A.931. W.H.Co.

BANKRUPTCY COMMISSION.
A Public Sitting of the above Commission will be
held on to-morrow (Friday), the 9th instant, in the
Commercial Buildings, Dame street, Dublin, at
2.30 p.m., when evidence will be heard on the
winding up of Companies and Friendly Societies.
10/A.926. W.H.Co.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.
NORTHERN IRELAND.
GOVERNMENT OF NORTHERN IRELAND.
CIVIL ENGINEERING APPOINTMENTS.
Applications are invited for temporary posts of
ASSISTANT CIVIL ENGINEER, under the
Ministry of Finance. Candidates should have had
experience in the calculation and design of dams,
weirs, sluices, breakwaters, piers and harbour works
generally. The duration of the appointments will
probably be from six to nine months. Salaries will
be fixed in accordance with qualifications and
experience. Applications must be made on the
prescribed form, which can be obtained from the
Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Establishment
Division), 15 Donegall square, West, Belfast, and
must be returned, with copies ONLY, of recent
testimonials, so as to reach that office not later
than the 7th December, 1928.

EDUCATION.
MOUNTJOY SCHOOL.
A RECENT SUCCESS.
11 CLERKSHIPS IN BANK OF IRELAND.
APRIL 28
(10 by pupils direct from the school).
Almost half of the total number of appointments,
including four of the first six places.
Boarders and Day Pupils may now enter for
Autumn Term.

EARLSFORT HOUSE SCHOOL,
63 ADELAIDE ROAD, DUBLIN.
SUCCESSES IN OCTOBER, 1928:
Indian Civil Service—R. H. S. Hemy.
Senior Exhibition, T.C.D.—J. O. Winsom.
Headmaster—W. ERNEST EXSHAW, M.A., T.C.D.,
and B.A., London (Hons. Classics).

LOANS BY POST.
£20 TO £5,000
In any part of Ireland and Great Britain to
all respectable persons, on Note of Hand. Loans
arranged by post, without interview. No fees
charged or beforehand charges.
THE STANDARD PRIVATE FINANCE
COMPANY OF IRELAND, LTD.,
15 ANGLESEA ST DUBLIN.
J. C. WALSHE, Secretary.

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PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.
6.45 TWICE NIGHTLY 9.0
THE GREAT DUBLIN FAVOURITES.
HOUSTON SISTERS,
"The Dressitibles," in their Latest Successes.
GEORGE MOZART, MARIE LAWTON,
Tom E. Hughes, The Gladiators, The Jays,
Morris and Cowley, The Bon-Tons,
HARRY PANTZ AND COMPANY.

INTERNATIONAL CELEBRITY SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS.
JUBILEE SERIES.
Founder and Sole Director:
LIONEL POWELL, London.
THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
SAT. AFTERNOON, NOV. 10, AT 3
By the courtesy of the Dublin Philharmonic Society
LIONEL POWELL ANNOUNCES
ONLY APPEARANCE
PADEREWSKI,
PADEREWSKI
(By arr. with L. G. Sharpe).
21/-, 14/-, 10/6, 8/6.
J. H. HAMILTON, THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN. 'Phone 3557.

PAVILION. DUN LAOGHAIRE.
Continuous from 3.30.
RICHARD BARTHELMESS
and MOLLY O'DAY, with a Cast of 10,000, in
THE PATENT LEATHER KID.
Two Hours of Drama, Romance, & Thrilling Action.
At 3.15, 5.45, 8.15. Eve., Cinemag., etc.
Next Week: "SORRELL AND SON."

CAPITOL (SHOW PLACE OF DUBLIN.
DAILY — 2.30 to 11 o'c. — CONTINUOUS.
WALLACE BEERY and RAYMOND HATTON in
WIFE SAVERS.
Showing at 2.30, 5.0, 7.30 and 10 o'c. Also
LILLIAN GISH, LARS HANSON
in
THE WIND
ON THE STAGE:
CAPITOL PRESENTATION, introducing
THE HELEN DICKENS QUARTETTE.
ALEC C. FRYER and His CAPITOLIANS.
12 CAPITOL TILLER GIRLS.

AT THE
PLAZA BALLROOM
Admission: Afts. 1/- Eves. 2/6.
Afts. Teas, Light Refreshments. Garage.
'Phone 1758.9 and Book your Table.
ALL WEEK AT 5 and 10 p.m.
LA GRANDE REVUETTE CIE
Presented by Dolly Mountford.
SPARKLING MUSIC, CATCHY SONGS,
DAINTY, GRACEFUL AND EXPERT
DANCING.
Be Sure and Come to our Special
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN NIGHT,
TO-DAY (THURSDAY), NOV. 8th.
Additional Cabaret Performance by
TOPSY AND "EVA."
Spotlight Prizes and Novelties for Everyone!
FRIDAY—Salthill Lawn Tennis Club
Dance, 8.30 to 1 a.m. Evening Dress.
Admission 3/-.
SATURDAY.—Imperial Tobacco Rugby
Dance. Evening Dress. Admission 5/-.
Licence with Supper, 9.30 to 11.
'Buses leave O'Connell Bridge at 12.15 nightly
for Terenure, North side, and Dalkey districts.
DANCE TO PETE LOW'S BAND

PUBLIC NOTICES.
BETHESDA SCHOOL,
67 ECCLES STREET.
SALE OF WORK
In MOLESWORTH HALL
TO-DAY (THURSDAY), 8th NOVEMBER, 1928,
11.30 to 6 o'clock.

A FREE LECTURE
ON
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
Will be given at
THE MANSION HOUSE,
Under the auspices of First Church of Christ,
Scientist, Dublin, and First Church of Christ,
Scientist, Rathmines, Co. Dublin, Branch
Churches of The Mother Church, The First
Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston,
Massachusetts,
On TO-MORROW (FRIDAY)
EVENING,
9th NOVEMBER, 1928,
At 8 o'clock,
BY
MR. BLISS KNAPP, C.S.B.
(of Brookline, Massachusetts),
Member of The Board of Lectureship of The
Mother Church, The First Church of Christ,
Scientist, Boston, Mass.
DOORS OPEN AT 7.30 P.M.
All cordially invited. Admission Free.

IRELAND'S PART IN WORLD PROGRESS.
PUBLIC LECTURE ON
HUMAN, CULTURAL AND SPIRITUAL UNITY
BY
KEDAR NATH DAS GUPTA,
Organiser of the Threefold Movement,
Union of East and West, League of Neighbours,
Fellowship of Faith; America, India and England.
OTHER SPEAKERS.
MILL'S HALL, 8 MERRION ROW,
TO-DAY (THURSDAY), at 8.15 p.m.
Admission Free. All are Cordially Invited.

WORLD'S WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION (IRISH FREE STATE).
THE ANNUAL
"WHITE RIBBON" SALE
Will (D.V.) be Held in the
DAWSON HALL, DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN,
On TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), 9th NOVEMBER,
1928, 12.30-6.30 p.m.
The Sale will be Opened at 12.30 p.m. by
Miss CUNNINGHAM.
Chairman: Rev. J. M. ALLEY.
Admission Free.

FLANDERS POPPY DEPOT.
GAINSBORO' HOUSE, 24 SUFFOLK STREET, DUBLIN, is the Depôt for the Sale of FLANDERS' POPPIES and WREATHS, and will be Open daily from 9.30 a.m. to 7 p.m., starting on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6th.
All applications for WREATHS or POPPIES will receive immediate attention.

BRITISH LEGION
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER)
(IRISH FREE STATE AREA).
Area Headquarters: 28 Harcourt Street, Dublin, C.2, 6th November, 1928.
A Memorial Service on behalf of those who fell in the Great War will be held in St. Patrick's and Christ Church Cathedrals at 3.15 p.m. Sunday, 11th November, and the British Legion is arranging a Parade, as under, at which all ex-Service Men and Women are invited to take part.
It has been arranged with the Cathedral Authorities that 500 ex-Service Men will be accommodated in St. Patrick's Cathedral and the remainder in Christ Church Cathedral.
The Parade will assemble at 2 p.m. in St. Stephen's Green, S., in fours, with its head on the Russell Hotel, and it will move off at 2.30 p.m.
Contingents marching to the assembly point will move via St. Stephen's Green, N. and E.
THE SERVICE WILL COMMENCE AT 3.15 P.M.
On conclusion of the Service in St. Patrick's Cathedral the ex-Service Men will form up in fours and return St. Stephen's Green, S., and disperse.
Those attending the Service at Christ Church will disperse immediately after the Service.
BRITISH LEGION STANDARDS WILL BE CARRIED AND DECORATIONS WORN.
J. J. LYNAN, Organising Secretary.

DUBLIN LITERARY SOCIETY,
Lincoln Chambers, Lincoln Place.
LECTURE:
"Some Experiences of Language Difficulties,"
By Mr. R. J. P. MORTISHED.
TO-MORROW (Friday), 9th NOVEMBER, 8 p.m.

THE BEST WEEK-END PAPER FOR DUBLIN People is the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES." Last Edition on Sale every Saturday morning Price Twopence.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICE.
In the Oireachtas.
In the Year 1929.
Autumn 1928 Application.
BANK OF IRELAND.
NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR BILL.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application is intended to be made to the Oireachtas for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the following main objects:—
1. To enable the Members of the Bank to reduce or increase the number of the Directors (exclusive of the Governor and Deputy Governor) of the Bank.
2. To enable the Members of the Bank to reduce or increase the number of General Courts and to appoint the days on which they shall be held.
3. To enable the Members to enlarge the Capital Stock of the Bank.
4. To enable the Directors to issue capital stock not exceeding the amount of such enlargement on equal priority with the existing capital stock.
5. To authorise the subscriptions received for stock to be utilised in any manner in which the moneys of the Bank may be for the time being lawfully utilised.
6. To authorise the Bank to borrow and give security for any sums of money without limit.
7. To repeal Sections 5 and 7 of 21 and 22 George III. C. 16 (Irish Parliament) Section 7 of 31 George III. Cap. 22 (Irish Parliament) and Section 7 of 48 George III. C. 103.
8. To empower the Bank to do all or any of the following things that is to say:—
(a) to establish and maintain branches or agencies in any place within or outside Saorstat Eireann;
(b) to establish, maintain, and remunerate committees, local boards of directors, local managers, consulting committees, or local agents in any place outside Saorstat Eireann;
(c) to acquire the whole or any part of the banking business and assets whether within or outside Saorstat Eireann of any person engaged in the business of banking;
(d) to acquire and hold shares in any limited or other company carrying on the business of banking whether within or outside Saorstat Eireann;
(e) to enter into and carry out partnership or other working arrangements with or lend money to or guarantee the contracts of any person carrying on the business of banking whether within or outside Saorstat Eireann;
(f) to enter into arrangements with any person carrying on the business of Banking whether within or outside Saorstat Eireann for acquiring reciprocity of interests between the Bank and such person;
(g) to promote subsidiary companies whether within or outside Saorstat Eireann for taking over and holding or carrying on any part of the property or business of the Bank or for any other purpose which may seem to the Directors directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the Bank;
(h) to concur in or otherwise take responsibility for the performance of contracts of every kind by any person;
(i) to grant indemnities against losses of all or any nature;
(j) to guarantee or underwrite or acquire and reissue or otherwise become liable to secure the subscriptions of any issue whether within or outside Saorstat Eireann of stock, shares, bonds, debentures or other securities or of any public loan;
(k) to act as sureties executors administrators receivers liquidators and trustees;
(l) to act as agents for any person for any purpose;
(m) to issue and pay letters of credit;
(n) to employ any person as agent;
(o) to undertake the office of treasurer for any person and to keep for any person or for any government registers of stocks, shares, securities or funds;
(p) to buy and sell bullion gold and silver to deal in bills of exchange and to deal and trade in any goods wares or merchandise whatsoever;
(q) to establish support contribute to or otherwise aid any institution or fund calculated to benefit employees of the Bank or their dependants;
(r) to make distributions by way of bonus or otherwise to the members of the Bank but not so as thereby to reduce the capital of the Bank;
(s) to take or concur in taking all or any steps which may appear to the Directors to be necessary or desirable for holding or supporting the credit of the Bank or for maintaining public companies or avoiding or helping to avoid disturbances prejudicial or which might be prejudicial to the financial interests of the community;
(t) to carry on the business of banking in all or any of its departments;
(u) to do all or any of the foregoing things as principals or agents and either within or outside Saorstat Eireann;
(v) to do all such other things as may be incidental or conducive to the execution, performance or attainment of any of the matters hereinbefore mentioned.
AND NOTICE IS FURTHER HEREBY GIVEN that on or before the 20th day of December 1928 a printed copy of the intended Bill will be deposited at the Private Bill Office and on and after the 21st day of December 1928 a copy of the Bill may be inspected and prints thereof may be obtained at the price of 3/- per copy at the Office of the under-mentioned Solicitor and Parliamentary Agent.
Dated this 27th day of October, 1928.
THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF IRELAND
Bank of Ireland, College Green, Dublin.
C. J. RUTHERFOORD,
Solicitor's Office,
Bank of Ireland, College Green, Dublin.
Solicitor and Parliamentary Agent for the Promoters, the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland.

BEST TABLE GLASS AND CHINA.
MAGUIRE & GATCHELL, LTD.
DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN.

The Irish Times

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1928.

NEWS SUMMARY.

IRELAND

Expert evidence was called for the defence yesterday in the Clandillon libel action, which is being tried before Mr. Justice Hanna and a jury in the High Court, Dublin.—(Page 11.)

The session of the Solicitors' Apprentices' Debating Society was opened in the Engineers' Hall, Dublin, last night, with an address by the Auditor, Mr. Hermon Good, on "Nationalism and Universal Peace."—(Page 4.)

GREAT BRITAIN

The House of Commons yesterday continued the debate on the Address, and in the House of Lords Lord Cushendun made a statement on the Anglo-French Naval Pact.—(Page 8.)

ABROAD.

Mr. Hoover has been elected President of the United States by an overwhelming majority.—(Page 7.)

The French Cabinet crisis has not been solved.—(Page 7.)

Reports from Catania state that the lava stream from Etna continues to advance. Mascali and Annunzeala have been almost totally destroyed, and Giarre, a town of 20,000 inhabitants, is threatened.—(Page 7.)

SPORTING.

At Liverpool yesterday Skrun Prince won the Grand Sefton Steeplechase.—(Page 12.)

FINANCIAL

London Stock Markets were uncertain. A burst of strength followed American buying on Hoover's victory, but prices eased later. Many Industrials, however, improved.—(Page 10.)

Loans were again stringent in Lombard street, 5 per cent. being freely paid for fresh money. Renewals were at 4 per cent. Discount rates were, if anything, easier.—(Page 10.)

Dublin Market was brisker. Bank issues were firm and higher. B.A.T. fell and "Imps" rose sharply.—(Page 10.)

Mr. Hoover's Victory.

Mr. Herbert Hoover has been elected President of the United States by an unprecedented majority of votes. From the beginning the success of the Republican candidate was virtually assured; but nobody believed that the Democratic candidate, Mr. "Al" Smith, would suffer such a crushing defeat. There are 531 seats in the Electoral College which elects the President, and it seems that Mr. Hoover has secured 444 of them as against Mr. Smith's 87. Out of the forty-eight States in the Union no fewer than forty declared themselves in favour of the Republican. The only States that remained faithful to the Democratic candidate were Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, South Carolina and Rhode Island. Mr. Smith's poll is the lowest that ever has been recorded by a Democratic candidate in the presidential election. Even his own State of New York, of which he has been Governor on four occasions, deserted him for Mr. Hoover, although in New York City Mr. Smith had a majority of nearly half a million votes. The "Solid South," which ever since the Civil War has been loyal to the Democratic Party, also went over to the enemy, and in the Middle West those States which were expected to show a majority in favour of Mr. Smith have proved to be almost unanimously Republican. There has been a landslide with a vengeance; the forces arrayed against Mr. Smith were too strong, and the result of the election shows beyond a doubt that the great mass of the people of the United States is firm in its Republican faith.

Three main causes may be said to have contributed to the rout of the Democratic candidate. In the first place, the Republican Party could point to established facts, whereas the Democrats only could make promises. In the second place, Mr. Smith made no secret of his dislike of prohibition. The women—over twenty million of whom have votes—seem to have been almost unanimous in their support of the Republican Party's prohibition policy; and the entire "boot-legging" community, which depends for its livelihood on the maintenance of the prohibition law, threw its powerful weight into the scale against Mr. Smith. Finally, Mr. Smith is a Roman Catholic. Some of his opponents made scandalous capital out of this fact, and, so far as the religious issue is concerned, Mr. Smith emerges from the campaign with a far more creditable record than the Republicans, who did not scruple to pander to the narrowest religious prejudices. Thousands of persons who would have voted for Mr. Smith if he had been a Protestant supported Mr. Hoover. The fear of an ultramontane Administration must have been very real when the Southern States abandoned their traditional democracy.

What manner of man is this son of a Quaker blacksmith, who, like Lincoln, has risen from a log cabin to the White House? Descended from eighteenth century settlers in Iowa, Herbert Hoover became a mining engineer, went to Australia as representative of a London firm at the age of twenty-three, and, having worked for some years in China, rose rapidly to the head of his profession. At the age of forty he was one of the best-known mining engineers in the world. He had offices in London, San Francisco, New York, Melbourne and Shanghai, and, when the war broke out, was living in London, well on the way to high fortune. Then came his great chance. He occupied the first months of the war in voluntary work for American citizens who were stranded in Europe. While he was engaged in this task a Belgian, who had known him in China, came to London and asked him to take charge of the Belgian Relief Committee. Mr. Hoover there and then abandoned his private career, and devoted his whole time to this work, the success of which was due almost entirely to his remarkable genius for organisation. After the war he organised relief work throughout Europe, and when he went back to the United States to become Secretary of Commerce in Mr. Harding's Cabinet in 1921, he was one of the outstanding figures in world affairs. Now he is President of the United States, pledged to carry on the traditions of the Coolidge Administration, and, therefore, to maintain a policy of aloofness from European affairs. Yet he understands Europe's problems as no other American knows them, and in this fact the old world may find an augury of hope.

Traffic in Belfast.

Belfast has set an example to London and to Dublin in its determined attempt to solve the traffic problem. The Northern Ministry of Home Affairs appointed inspectors, who met representatives of the Corporation tramway service and of the motor omnibus companies competing therewith. These inspectors have issued a report which faces the realities of the situation and makes daring recommendations. The Corporation tramways still are efficient, the report declares; but, if the late competition were allowed to continue unchecked, they would be obliged to close down. On the other hand, the report recognises that the motor omnibus affords "a necessary supplement" to the older means of transport. Unchecked competition on the city streets, the inspectors point out, is perilous to the public safety. The problem, then, is to put an end to competition between tramcar and omnibus, and to retain the services of both in their appropriate fields. The solution proposed is a traffic monopoly for the Corporation within the city bounds. It is recommended that the Corporation shall take over motor omnibuses which ply between *termini* within the city area, and shall run a co-ordinated series of tramcar and omnibus services. On the other hand, it is proposed that omnibus lines between the city and outlying parts of the Northern province shall be secured against destructive competition by the limitation of the number of the companies that are allowed to run vehicles on given routes. It is suggested that omnibuses coming into the city shall not be allowed to take up passengers after they cross the city boundary, and that omnibuses leaving the city shall not be allowed to drop passengers within the boundary. The effect of this last proposed regulation would be to safeguard the Corporation services against unreasonable competition, and, at the same time, to protect long-distance travellers from the delays and the inconvenience that are occasioned when persons within the city area seek to avail themselves of the omnibus for petty local runs. It is understood that all parties concerned—including the Northern Government—have signified acceptance of the inspectors' proposals; but it would be surprising if the suggested monopoly should find some opponents. It must be remembered, however, that a traffic monopoly of the same sort is proposed in London, where the companies which own the tube railways and the omnibus services are expected shortly to take over the tramways. The great merit of the Belfast proposals is that they promise to end much of the jeopardy and discomfort of the overcrowded streets. The minor proposals, such as those which concern services to the gates of the shipyards and the abolition of petty trips on long-distance lines, show what new amenities a united co-ordinated transport system may afford.

Mount Etna.

Once more Sicily's volcano has thrust itself upon public notice, having been quiet since 1923, when a serious eruption devoured three villages. A few days ago new craters opened suddenly in the side of Mount Etna, and streams of lava began to descend in all directions. Rich vineyards and villages have been swept out of existence; the railway between Messina and Catania has been blocked, and miles of telegraph and telephone wires have been destroyed. The heaviest blow has fallen upon Mascali, a town of some ten thousand persons, which lies, above the Mediterranean, on the mountain's eastern slope. It has been submerged partially by a stream of lava that, towering to the height of fifteen feet, travelled at the unusually swift rate of three hundred yards an hour. Mascali might have shared the fate of Pompeii if the main tide of lava had not been diverted into the bed of torrent which flows steeply to the sea. The situation is grave; for the mountain's base is studded with villages and small towns, and experts predict that the eruption will continue for days or even weeks. Etna is a long-winded volcano, and an eruption in 1812 lasted for six months. Since the lava still is moving steadily on the eastern and southern slopes, the authorities have ordered that the town of Giarre and half-a-dozen large villages shall be evacuated. In the meanwhile Signor Mussolini's Government is taking energetic steps to restore communications and to relieve distress, and the afflicted householders have not lost their heads. Troops are regulating the exodus from the menaced districts; priests are rallying their parishioners to the banners of the local saints. Etna began to make history in the fifth century before Christ. Then its first known eruption happened, and then, according to legend, the philosopher Empedocles, hoping by such disappearance to secure the fame of a divine origin, threw himself into the crater. Since that time more than eighty eruptions have been recorded—nineteen of them in the nineteenth century—and it is a reasonable assumption that the present outburst is not the last. Nevertheless, we need not doubt that now, as before, fatalism or forgetfulness quickly will repopulate the fertile mountain-side.

Expelled Languages.

An assistant librarian is required by the Free State Department of Agriculture, and the Civil Service Commissioners have advertised the vacancy. The qualifications are a "high standard of general education, specialised knowledge of modern languages, and ability to read, translate, summarise and expand passages from continental languages." No doubt, the "high standard of general education" presumes a competent knowledge of Irish. We may believe that on this occasion the Department will get its assistant librarian, but ten years hence how many answers will it receive to a like advertisement? By that time the youth of the Free State will be completely ignorant of modern languages, and the study of such languages will have disappeared from the Free State's schools. This prediction can be made with perfect confidence. Compulsory Irish—which yesterday was clamped still more tightly on the schools by the *Dáil's* approval of the bill that requires a knowledge of Irish from future barristers and solicitors—is banishing the modern languages, as St. Patrick banished the snakes. As the results of the recent examinations for the intermediate certificate showed, German is virtually dead in the secondary schools and French is dying rapidly. In ten years' time not one boy in ten thousand will be able to read a French novel or a German newspaper. Yet even an Irish-speaking Ireland cannot afford to divorce itself utterly from the world. The libraries (if there are to be any libraries) will need a few students of French, German, Spanish and Italian. The Ministry of External Affairs will need a few persons who will be able to correspond with the Chancelleries of Europe. Where will such persons be found? It is a quite serious problem—involving, indeed, the national dignity—but the Free State Government seems to be wholly indifferent to it. At any rate, the Minister for Education, challenged by the swift decay of culture, maintains the silence of the Sphinx.

WEATHER FORECAST.

General Inference.—Pressure is low to the South and high to the North of the British Isles. Cold and mainly cloudy weather will continue, with occasional rain locally, particularly in Eastern and Southern coastal districts. There may be some sleet or snow at times on the high ground of the Penninos and Grampians.

Ireland, all Districts.—Light to moderate easterly winds; bright and cloudy periods; some morning mist or fog; rather cold, with ground frost at night.

Irish Sea and St. George's Channel.—Moderate easterly to north-easterly winds; cloudy; some mist or fog morning and night; sea moderate.

Dixon and Hempenstall Barometers and Thermometers. 12 Suffolk street, Dublin.—(Advt.)

THE SUN.

To-day....Rises	7.37	Sets	4.50
To-morrow.. ,,	7.38	,,	4.39
Lighting-up Time			5.40

HIGH WATER—DUBLIN.

To-day.....Morning	8.51	Afternoon	9.16
To-morrow.. ,,	9.38	,,	9.57

AIR SPEED "RECORD."

NO FURTHER ATTEMPTS THIS YEAR.

It was learned last night that no further attempts on the world's air speed "record" are to be made this year by Flight-Lieutenant D'Arcy Greig. On Sunday last he flew at the fastest speed ever attained by any airman, but was unable to break by the requisite margin of five miles, the record of 318½ miles an hour set up by Major de Bernadi, the Italian.

COURT AND PERSONAL.

The King, who, with the Queen, is on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Iveagh, had excellent weather for his first day shooting at Elveden, Suffolk, yesterday. Birds were plentiful, and the King was in good form with the gun, accounting for a big percentage of the day's bag.

The King and Queen received visits from the Queen of Spain, Princess Beatrice, King George of Greece and Prince Paul of Greece at Buckingham Palace before they left London for Elveden Hall, where they are the guests of the Earl and Countess of Iveagh.

Princess Mary opened the Wilson Cottage Hospital at Mitcham yesterday afternoon, and on her return to London attended the meeting in the Kingsway Hall, and presented the awards to the prize-winners in the essay competitions, under the auspices of the London "Safety First" Council. To-day the Princess will attend the matinée in the St. James's Theatre, in aid of the League of Mercy.

The Earl of Athlone and Princess Alice were the guests of honour at the dinner given last night at the Trocadero by the African Society. Princess Helena Victoria fulfilled several engagements at Barnstaple and Bideford yesterday in connection with the work of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Duke of Westminster is entertaining a party this week at Eaton Hall, where his guests will include Lady Beatrice Pole-Carew and her daughters, Miss Marye and Miss Victoria Pole-Carew. The Dowager Duchess of Newcastle is staying in London, but will shortly return to Forest Farm, Windsor. The Duchess of Portland visited Mansfield yesterday, and laid the foundation stone of the Nottinghamshire Cripples' Hospital, which is being erected in Harlow Wood, on the site recently presented by the Duke of Portland.

Among the departures yesterday for the United States were the Infante Alfonso and the Infanta Beatrix and their eldest son, Prince Alvaro; Viscountess Furness, the Hon. Charles Winn, Sir Edward Edgar, Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, Miss Gloria Vanderbilt and Mrs. Kent Colwell.

Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby and Viscountess Allenby arrived in London yesterday on their return from the United States. The Marchioness of Tweeddale has returned to London from Yester House, East Lothian. Lord and Lady Shandon have left The Dene, St. Lawrence, Isle of Wight, for London, where they will be in residence for the winter. Viscount and Viscountess Esher have returned to London from Roman Camp, Collander. Admiral the Hon. Sir Stanley Colville has returned from Egypt. Lord and Lady Kylsant, General Sir John Hanbury-Williams and Sir Charles Eves are expected to reach Southampton to-morrow on their return from New York.

Captain and Lady Dorothie Moore have returned to Mooresfort, Tipperary, from London. Sir John Leslie has returned to Glasslough, Monaghan, from Dublin, where Lady Leslie is at present staying with her sister, Mrs. Moreton Frewen.

Lord and Lady Talbot de Malahide have returned to Malahide Castle from England. Lord Glanely has left London and has joined Lady Glanely at Exning House, Newmarket. Baroness Beaumont has left London for Paris. Lady Alexandra Paget is spending a few days in Paris.

The marriage arranged between Mr. John Stanislaus Leonard, of Balloy, Stamullen, County Meath, son of Patrick Leonard, T.D., J.P., St. Kevin's, Dartry road, Dublin, and Laura, daughter of the late Dr. James Barry Ball, of 12 Wimpole street, and Mrs. Barry Ball, of 65 Stert street, Abingdon, Berks, will take place on November 20th at the Church of St. Mary's, Cadogan street, London.

The engagement is announced between Thomas Alan Cairnes, eldest son of W. R. and Mrs. Carson, Meudon, Swords, Co. Dublin, and Alice Hamilton, only child of Rev. Mervyn and Mrs. Archdale, The Vicarage, Ballywalter, Co. Down.

Ballymacad Hunt Ball will take place at Loughcrew on Tuesday, January 8th, 1929.

In Switzers luxuriously appointed Ladies' Hairdressing Salons every approved style of Hairdressing is faultlessly rendered, including an unsurpassed service in "Eugène" Permanent Waving. Patrons are assured of the best possible results. Strictly standard charges. ('Phone 4651.)

The reputation of Ciro Pearls is world-wide, so that comment on their wondrous beauty is almost superfluous. If you have not seen the fine examples at the Ciro Pearl Salon, Switzers, may we suggest an early visit?

Fashionable Leather Coats in reliable Nappa Roan Skins, lined soft, fleecy materials. Essentially practical and becoming. All new shades. Ideal for driving.—W. Holmes and Co., 69, 70, 71 South Great George's street.

Ladies' Dressing Gowns to suit all purses and tastes. Quilted Silk Pyreness Gowns; also Printed Shantung suitable for folding into small space for travelling. Also some simply lovely sets of Underclothing in opal lawn and crêpe-de-chine, which, at Sale prices now ruling, are remarkable value and most suitable for Trousseaux.—Walpoles, Suffolk street, Dublin.

Forrest and Sons, Ltd.—Just received, another delivery of Young Ladies' Dance Frocks in Taffeta, daintily embroidered, 52s. 6d. Also Plain and Brocaded Velvet Gowns, 84s.—100 Grafton street.

Madame Renée is this season specialising in charming Dance Frocks in various styles at 4½ gns.—51A Dawson street.

Look in the windows of 3 Stephen's Green to-day. There is always something interesting or amusing when Mac's wonderful Flowers are on exhibition.

Paul (late Switzer), 10 Wicklow street, showing exclusive selection of Winter Furtrimmed Coats.

Economy Week at Slyne's! Coats from 5 guineas. Afternoon and Evening Dresses from 4½ gns.—Slyne and Co., Ltd., 71 Grafton st.

PASSENGERS ON ROYAL MAIL

WOMEN RETURN MR. HOOVER.

BIGGEST WIN ON RECORD.

MR. SMITH DECIDES TO RETIRE FROM POLITICS.

CAUSES OF THE LANDSLIDE.

"SOLID SOUTH" STATES VOTE REPUBLICAN.

	Electoral College Votes.	States Carried.	Total Poll.
HOOVER ...	444 ...	40 ...	*17,431,989
SMITH ...	87 ...	8 ...	*12,487,174
	531	48 ...	*29,919,163

* Returns incomplete.

Mr. Alfred E. Smith, the Governor of New York, has sustained the heaviest defeat inflicted on a Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Even the "Solid South," which has consistently voted for the Democratic candidate ever since General Grant took Richmond (Virginia) in the American Civil War, failed in its allegiance.

In New York State, which Governor Smith so confidently expected to carry, Mr. Hoover had a comfortable margin of more than 100,000 votes.

The landslide has crushed the "farm revolt," by carrying every North-Western State and the whole of the agricultural West, and it is apparent that the swing to Mr. Hoover has carried into office increased Republican majorities, both in the House of Representatives and in the Senate.

It is expected that the final returns will show that forty States voted for Mr. Hoover, and only eight remained faithful to Mr. Smith, namely—Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

President Coolidge has telegraphed to Mr. Hoover that the election, as showing an endorsement of his own administration, was a great satisfaction to him. "With this endorsement," he adds, "I can now retire content."

MR. AL. SMITH'S DECISION.

Governor Smith announced yesterday that he never again expected to run for public office. He had had more than a quarter of a century of public life, and that was enough. He said that he had no regrets, nothing but pleasant memories of the unsuccessful campaign. "I am happy and content," was his remark, "taking my place as a high private in the ranks of American citizens."

LATEST FIGURES.

RETURNS NOT YET COMPLETE.

From Reuter's Correspondent.
NEW YORK, Wednesday.

The complete returns of voting by States in the Presidential election will not be available for several days, but the following figures, compiled from official reports made by 76 per cent. of the electoral districts in the country—all that had reported by 4 p.m.—reflect the general trend of the voting.

Total number of districts in all States—115,527.

Districts reporting up to 4 p.m. to-day—87,375.

Number of votes so far cast for Hoover—17,431,989.

Number of votes so far cast for Smith—12,487,174.

From "The Times" Correspondent.
NEW YORK, Wednesday.

The Republicans have won the greatest victory ever gained by any party in the United States. Mr. Hoover won 40 of the 48 States, thus gaining 444 of the 531 electoral votes, 62 more than Mr. Coolidge won in 1924, 40 more than came to Mr. Harding in the landslide of 1920, and nine more than Mr. Woodrow Wilson got when he defeated the divided Republicans in 1912.

The four women who sat in the present Congress have all been returned and will be reinforced by three others. Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick, who has carried a seat in Chicago, is the widow of the late Senator McCormick and daughter of the late Mr. Mark Hanna, the famous Republican "boss." Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owne, who held a seat in Florida for the Democrats, is a daughter of the late Mr. William Jennings Bryan; and Mrs. Ruth Pratt, who carried what is popularly known as the "silk stocking" district of New York for the Republicans, is a millionairess, who, as a member of the Board of Aldermen, has done much useful public work and had the benefit of a campaign song, "Ruth Pratt makes Tammany Behave."

THE NEW CABINET.

MANY SPECULATIONS IN WASHINGTON.

From "The Times" Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday.

Mr. Herbert Hoover, of California, has been elected President and Mr. Charles Curtis, of Kansas, Vice-President of the United States by electoral and popular majorities, which may exceed those accorded to Mr. Harding in 1920 and Mr. Coolidge in 1924. The Republican Party has gained seats in the Senate, and may find itself emancipated from the possible control of that Chamber by a coalition of "Progressives" from its own ranks and Democrats. In the House of Representatives a large Republican majority, is assured.

There is a certain cruelty in the staggering completeness of Governor Smith's defeat, because in a sense it is the man himself, rather than the party he led, who is repudiated at the polls.

IN THE SOUTH.

In the South the defection of certain States and an unprecedented Republican vote in others, which, nevertheless, are still in the Democratic column, was a triumph of Evangelical Protestantism over a Roman Catholic and opponent of prohibition in a region where sectarian prejudice is rampant and the sanctity of the Eighteenth Amendment is dogma.

In his own State of New York his years of splendid service and the boisterous affection of the country's greatest city were not enough to counter-balance the social denominational forces, alarmed and aggressive as they have never been before.

THE PROSPERITY CLAIM.

There will, of course, be a plea of avoidance from the Republicans. They will say that the prosperity manifest and the desire to maintain it have carried them to victory.

President Coolidge, in his telegram of congratulation to Mr. Hoover, talks of the endorsement of his Administration and his policies. It was the machine of prosperity which broke through the barriers, perhaps, but the force which drove it so irresistibly along was compounded of Protestantism and prohibition.

This is not to say that the country will, for all time, be content to accept adherence to the Roman Catholic Church as a disqualification for its highest office, or that the attempt to find a remedy for the political corrosion, which is called prohibition, will be abandoned. But the clock has been set back, no man can tell how far.

MR. HOOVER'S POSITION.

If the United States is to be the gainer by yesterday's result, it will be because Mr. Hoover is strong enough to rise above some of the forces which have helped to elect him. He could have been chosen without them, but it was their weight that made his "landslide," and they will want their price.

He will have need of all his strength and all his independence of mind—of all those qualities, in short, which even his admirers have vainly sought in him when expediency rules his actions—if he is to justify the faith which is placed in him.

The next President, it would be well to remember, is as completely and unmistakably an American as Mr. Coolidge, and with a dash of the aggressive in his patriotism, which is lacking in the present occupant of the White House.

NOT AN INTERNATIONALIST.

His is a conception of America romanticised by long residence abroad. For him the American way, whether it be political, social or religious, is better than any other way, and in its essence different and superior. To call him, as some of his stupid opponents have called him, an "Internationalist" is to misunderstand him completely, unless the word is distorted to mean a belief that the universe could, with advantage, be re-made after the American model. The American standard and manner of living must be jealously and fiercely preserved and nurtured behind barriers until the distant day when all the world has been won to them or has accepted them.

The composition of Mr. Hoover's Cabinet is already a matter of eager speculation, and can hardly fail to be an index of the man.

It is suggested that Mr. Dwight Morrow, now Ambassador to Mexico, may go to the State Department, but this is sheer guesswork. Senator Borah, of Idaho, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, might be asked, and perhaps would like to be asked, to take it; but Mr. Hoover would probably offer the post with better grace if he were sure in advance that Senator Borah would refuse. The Senator has said that he and the President-elect "see eye to eye" in the matter of foreign policy—which is undoubtedly true to-day—but who can say how Senator Borah would see things after two months in the State Department? He is only "regular" at election times, and is happy only when he is irregular.

MR. MELLON.

Mr. Mellon, it is now said, may be continued in charge of the Treasury. The story that he might go to the Court of St. James's as Ambassador in succession to Mr. Houghton he himself dismissed, and there seems to be no doubt that he would like to remain in public life. His retention in the Cabinet would add strength to the new Administration, and it is more than likely that this will be arranged, but it would, nevertheless, create certain difficulties.

There is Mr. Ogden Mills, Under-Secretary of the Treasury, to be considered—one of Mr. Hoover's earliest and most devoted supporters, whose claims to direct promotion can hardly be overlooked, to say nothing to the fact that the perpetuation of Mr. Mellon might give him an authority to little less than presidential.

MR. HOUGHTON'S POSITION.

Another post which is being discussed by the rumour-mongers is that of Ambassador to Great Britain. Mr. Houghton placed his resignation in the hands of Mr. Coolidge when he returned to the United States to contest a Senator-

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

FRENCH CABINET. CRISIS.

NO SOLUTION YET FOUND.

From Reuter's Correspondent.
PARIS, Wednesday.

At the end of to-day there was not much change in the general political situation. Although the Radical Socialist group seem disposed on the whole to interpret the decisions of the Angers Congress in the same way as MM. Herriot, Sarraut, Caillaux and Perrier—that is to say as irreconcilable with the Government's policy of national union—the belief is still held that it is to M. Poincaré that the head of the State will turn in the first place for a solution of the crisis.

The attitude adopted by the Radical Socialists of the Chamber is evidently of a nature to reinforce the objections that M. Poincaré may present for the purpose of declining.

If M. Doumergue is not able to overcome the retiring Premier's objections, the crisis will take longer to solve than was at first hoped, and he will probably have to consider the formation of a Ministry on entirely different lines.

In that case he might call on M. Briand, M. Louis Barthou or M. Steeg, whose name was being canvassed this afternoon in political circles. Lobby opinion forms the view that none of these would be faced with the same difficulties as M. Poincaré.

BRITISH GENERAL ELECTION

IN MAY OR JUNE OF NEXT YEAR.

Mr. Baldwin's statement that the date of the general election is uncertain has not disturbed the general belief that the election will be held either in May or June of next year. The new register, adding over five million women voters to the roll, comes into force on May 1st next, and it is still the intention of the Government to dissolve Parliament at as early a date as possible after May 1st.

One of the most important factors in determining the precise date of dissolution will be the Budget, which cannot be introduced before April, and must be passed into law by means of the Finance Act before the Government goes to the country.

(Continued from previous Column.)

ship for New York State, but the returns at present available indicate his defeat. His resignation could be withdrawn, or its operative date might be left indefinitely unstated if he so desired, and Mr. Hoover agreed, and Mr. Houghton has done yeoman service during the campaign. Or, if this were not arranged, then Mr. Ogden Mills, who has great wealth and unquestioned ability, might be sent to London. Nobody knows, and everybody speculates.

Mr. Hoover will have leisure to consider those and other questions during the month he is to spend in California before visiting Washington again.

PROHIBITION WINS.

WOMEN RETURN MR. HOOVER.

From Our Own Correspondent.
NEW YORK, Wednesday.

The "Drys" have won. Herbert Clark Hoover has swept into the Presidency of the United States on an avalanche of votes. The Republican candidate has defeated Governor Al Emmanuel Smith, his Democratic opponent, by an overwhelming electoral vote.

The total number of electoral votes to be polled was 531, with 266 necessary for election. Mr. Hoover, according to latest reports, has already secured over 460 electoral votes, smashing his opponent in a victory the most decisive in American history.

NEW YORK'S VOTE.

One of the biggest surprises in the election is Governor Smith's unexpected defeat in his home territory, New York State. Here even Mr. Hoover and the Republican bosses expected the Governor to win easily. The figures, however, show that it voted solid for Hoover, despite Tammany influences.

The earliest returns gave Governor Smith as leading in the large cities in New York State, but later figures showed the rural vote swung right round in Mr. Hoover's favour, and the small lead which Governor Smith had piled up in the capital was gradually wiped out with the later returns from up-State areas.

THE WOMEN'S VOTE.

Mr. Hoover has reached the White House on the prohibition ticket. According to the details available of State voting, the women voters have played their greatest part in history by registering solidly against any modification of the Volstead Act. The stand taken by Governor Smith on this question has, it has turned out, cost him probably millions of popular votes.

Mr. Hoover's stand on the agricultural issue won him tremendous last minute support from the Middle Western States, farming relief being one of the main planks of his platform.

MESSAGE TO THE VICTOR.

Governor Smith fought a clean fight, but the odds were insuperable against him. "I congratulate you heartily on your victory, and extend to you my sincere good wishes for your health and happiness and for the success of your administration," telegraphed the vanquished to the victor to-day.

A WILD DAY ON WALL STREET.

NEW HIGH "RECORDS."

From Reuter's Correspondent.
NEW YORK, Wednesday.

A tumultuous roar of voices greeted the opening gong of the Stock Exchange this morning, and, amid wild scenes of excitement, hundreds of brokers scrambled and fought to execute the huge volume of orders which poured in from all parts of the country as fears of the election of Governor Smith to the presidency disappeared.

Wall street celebrated one of the greatest bull markets in history. Nearly every active stock opened sensationally higher, and, with the public buying enormous blocks, continued to climb, in spite of occasional recessions on profit-taking.

Transactions of ten thousand or twenty thousand shares were common, and so heavy was trading that the tape was 45 minutes late all day. Copper and Oils were spectacular performers, fifteen Oils and ten Coppers making new high records for the year, while Anaconda Coppers and Kennecott Coppers spurted seven and twelve points, respectively.

Airplane issues, Utilities and Chain Stores likewise advanced sharply, Wright Aeros skyrocketing 16.

Closing was strong, with active buying, although irregularity cropped out in some sections of the list. It was noteworthy, however, that the four market leaders—United States Steel Corporation, General Motors, Radio and Chrysler Motors—all closed below Monday's last sales.

THE "ALSO RANS."

Although the cables refer exclusively to the voting for Mr. Hoover and Mr. "Al" Smith, there were actually five candidates. The three who "also ran" were:—

W. Z. Foster .....Communist.
Norman Thomas .....Socialist.
Wm. F. Varney .....Prohibitionist.

GAELIC VOTE IN THE DAIL.

110 TO 15.

LAWYER'S BILL PASSES SECOND READING.

DOCTORS' PROTEST.

By Our Special Correspondent.

Dr. Hennessy (Govt.) — "If deputies would vote for a bill making Irish compulsory for members of this House, I could understand and be sympathetic."

Mr. Mulcahy—There is no analogy in that.

Dr. Hennessy—No. There is never any analogy in anything that hits ourselves.

This is an excerpt from the debate on the second reading of the Legal Practitioners (Qualification) Bill, a private member's measure, sponsored by Mr. M. Conlon (Government), which proposes to make a knowledge of Irish obligatory for future entrants to the legal professions.

Dr. Hennessy's speech was by far the best that has been made during the debate on the bill, which has lasted over four or five sittings of the Dail. "The administrators of the law," he said, scathingly, "are to have a knowledge of the Irish language, but the law-makers are to go scot free."

THE LANGUAGE OF PATRIOTS.

There was more to come from the doctor, who has a blunt way with him. "Will you pass a bill compelling trade unionists to have a knowledge of Irish before they are fully qualified?" he asked. "Of course, you will not, because trade unionists have votes and might resent it."

The volume of interruptions from both Government and Fianna Fail benches showed that the Gaelic enthusiasts were not pleased, but Dr. Hennessey was determined to have his say. "I would not like to see the English language abolished in this country," he said.

English, he added, was the language spoken by Robert Emmet and Wolfe Tone and Philpot Curran—"the most imperishable lessons in Irish patriotism were spoken in the English language." As to the unity of Ireland, he believed that this was, to say the least of it, not one of the ways to secure it.

The bill was supported by Dr. Ward (Fianna Fail), and opposed by Mr. Haslett (Independent). Mr. Coburn (N.L.) quoted the bill to show that it would be possible to have a judge on the bench who did not understand the Irish language, while the advocate might state his case in that language. There was no provision in the bill to ensure that the Chief Justice himself should be an Irish speaker. The bill, in his view, would defeat its own object.

110 TO 15.

The reply of Mr. Conlon was ineffective. He thought that Irish unity was less important than the restoration of the Irish language, because the unity of Ireland was bound to come.

On a division the second reading of the bill was carried by 110 votes to 15.

Those forming the minority were:—

Deputies Alton (Independent, Dublin University), J. W. Beckett (Government, Dublin, South), J. J. Byrne (Government, Dublin, North), Coburn (National League, Louth), J. J. Cole (Independent, Cavan), Major Bryan Cooper (Government, Dublin County), Sir James Craig (Independent, Dublin University), J. Good (Independent, County Dublin), A. Haslett (Independent, Monaghan), Dr. T. Hennessy (Government, Dublin South), Matthews (Government, Meath), J. X. Murphy (Independent, Dublin County), Major J. S. Myles (Independent, Donegal), D. G. O'Mahony (Government, Wicklow), and Thrift (Independent, Dublin University).

CIVIC GUARDS.

The House spent nearly four precious hours earlier in the day listening to speeches on the Civic Guards' estimate, a subject that was talked threadbare a week ago. If deputies had said something new, something different from all the other speeches that were made in the debate, there would have been some justification for the volume of talk; but there was scarcely a constructive suggestion made from the Opposition benches. There was merely a rehash of the charges of violence and partisanship against the Guards and the C.I.D.

There was a notable exception. Mr. O'Reilly, who is one of the most temperate-minded men in the Fianna Fail Party, pointed out that in Meath, his constituency, the Civic Guards conducted themselves with honour and credit; but, at the same time, he regarded the C.I.D. as "a body of men without responsibility."

His colleague, Mr. Corkery, did not agree, and quoted instances of alleged interference by both Guards and C.I.D. with the liberty of the subject.

At this point there was one of the few humorous interludes of the debate. The Minister for Justice was leaning back, with eyes closed and hands clasped. "I do not like to see Justice asleep," said Mr. Corkery.

"Believe me," retorted the Minister sweetly, "I am listening to every word," and then he sank back to his restful position on the Government front bench.

MANY RAIDS ALLEGED.

Messrs. Carney and Kerlin, of the Fianna Fail Party, also criticised the administration of the Civic Guards. They were supported by Mr. Mullins, of the same party, who said that there were too many Guards and too many barracks. He spoke of the "political activities" of the Guards' "auxiliary force," the C.I.D., and alleged that wholesale raids had taken place during last week-end "all over the twenty-six counties." "Was there a new gunpowder plot or a Bolshevist scheme to destroy the State," he asked, "that these raids were necessary?"

Mr. Mullins gave the House a hearty laugh when he read a resolution passed by the Sligo Council, "Alderman John Jinks dissenting."

A good word was said for the Guards by Mr. John Daly (Government) and by Dr. Hennessy (Government).

MINISTER'S REPLY.

The Minister's closing speech was the best effort that he has made in the Dail. There was real fire in his voice yesterday when he defended the Guards against the Opposition onslaught. "When charges are brought against innocent men by deputies in this House I shall defend the men. If anyone feels that he is aggrieved by any action of the Guards, he has his redress, and if a Guard commits a crime, he is as much liable to such punishment as the law provides as any other member of the community."

Pressed by Fianna Fail deputies to explain recent raids, Mr. FitzGerald-Kenney said: "I do not intend to do anything of the kind. I am not going to help criminals by allowing information in my possession to be publicly circulated."

Fianna Fail called for a division, and the vote was passed by 79 votes to 53.

The Dail then turned to the vote for the maintenance of the Haulbowline Dockyard. During this debate Mr. Burke, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Works, had a bad time. Debating power is not Mr. Burke's strong point, and the Opposition took full advantage of his weakness in this respect. He explained that the dockyard was kept in good condition, and could be quickly opened to full capacity if required. A volley of questions was fired at Mr. Burk and in no case was his answer satisfactory to the questioner. It was hardly a useful debate, but on a division the vote was carried by 83 votes to 55.

A burst of applause from the "Aye" Lobby indicated that something unusual had happened. It had, in fact: for Mr. Corry, the irrepressible Fianna Fail member for East Cork, had voted with the Government.

ETNA'S HAVOC.

LAVA OVERWHELMS TOWNS.

PITIFUL POSITION OF VILLAGERS.

From Reuter's Correspondent.
CATANIA, Wednesday.

The principal stream of lava from the Etna crater flows ruthlessly onward and swells as it advances. It has wrought much havoc in the village of Mascali, where the War Memorial and the greater portion of the parish church have been destroyed. The fiery stream now threatens the bridge over the railway that runs between Catania and Messina.

The other stream, moving towards Annunziata, has destroyed several farms.

According to the latest news, Mascali and the little village of Annunziata are almost wholly destroyed. The electric light plants have failed, and darkness adds to the horror of the scene. The work of evacuation is carried on with the aid of torches, whose fitful light produces fantastic effects.

The town of Giarre, which lies upon the sea coast, some twenty-five miles north of Catania, now is seriously threatened. It has a population of some twenty thousand souls, with flourishing commerce and industries. Its destruction, therefore, would be a very serious disaster.

UNPRECEDENTED FLOW.

Seismological experts state that the present eruption of Mount Etna is unprecedented, both as regards its violence and the quantity of matter erupted, amounting to thousands of tons. They believe that it is likely to continue for some time.

The condition of the inhabitants of Mascali is deplorable. They were celebrating the feast day of their patron saint—St. Leonard—when the molten lava swept down and turned their merriment to grief and mourning. The lava, however, spared the facade of the main church at Mascali, together with the belfry, which stands erected amidst the smoke and fire and ashes as a symbol of faith and hope, and the faithful confident in the Almighty have transferred the figures of the saints and the Madonnas to an impromptu altar, erected in the open air. Candles burn upon it, while the kneeling priests and people sing their Litanies and offer prayers to Heaven.

Hope still is entertained that part of Mascali may be spared, as the stream of lava has been deflected into the bed of the Serragnano torrent, where it is flowing down into the sea, instead of spreading across the fertile plain.

The lava stream at its widest part extended over two thousand feet and covered a stretch of ten miles long from the first crater that burst into eruption.

The inhabitants, after the first shock of terror, which seemed to deprive them of all power of action, have awakened to the need of saving what they can, and it is pitiful to see their efforts to remove the furniture, doors, shutters, and even water pipes, of their threatened homes to places of safety.

All steamers plying to and from Messina have been ordered to put in at Catania and thus partially replace the interrupted railway service.

SENATE ELECTION.

NINETEEN CANDIDATES ON THE DAIL PANEL.

The Speaker, in the Dail yesterday, announced that only as many persons had been nominated, pursuant to Section 5 of the Senate Electoral Act, 1928, for inclusion in the panel of candidates at the triennial election of members of the Senate in 1928, as there are members to be elected.

He accordingly declared the following selected by Dail Eireann for inclusion in the panel:—

P. J. Brady,
S. L. Brown,
Alfred Byrne,
Joseph Connolly,
Michael Comyn,
Kathleen Clarke,
Michael Davitt,
Lord Farnham,
Oliver St. John Gogarty,
P. J. Hooper,
Thomas Johnson,
S. E. McEllin,
Sir Bryan Mahon,
Sean Milroy,
Sir Walter M. Nugent,
Joseph O'Doherty,
Seumas Robinson,
William Sears,
Richard Wilson.

The time allowed to Senators to submit nominations ends to-morrow afternoon, but it is unlikely that more than the statutory nineteen will be proposed, as the new "party ticket" arrangement discourages candidates without party affiliations or a certain measure of party support. In order to assure a full panel of thirty-eight candidates (in accordance with the requirements of the Seanad Electoral Act) names appearing in the Dail list may be duplicated in the Senate portion of the panel.

Some such understanding was reached by Senators and deputies, who met informally yesterday to discuss the contingency of less than the statutory nineteen nominations being made by either House.

The Seanad Electoral Act, it should be explained, makes it obligatory on each House to nominate as many candidates as there are vacancies—in the present case nineteen.

The persons whose names are likely to figure both in the Dail and Senate portions of the panel are:—

Senators Brady, Hooper, Brown, Sir Bryan Mahon and Sir Walter Nugent, and Messrs. Milroy and Wilson, ex-T.D.'s.

The full panel of thirty-eight candidates will be published not later than the 16th inst., and the election proper, it is expected, will be held about the 27th November.

It was stated with some confidence in political circles last night that the Chairman of the Senate, Lord Glenavy, did not intend to seek re-election.

WHY MEN GO BALD.

WATER A PROLIFIC CAUSE.

Why do men go bald? Dr. S. Ernest Dore, a skin specialist, speaking on the hygiene of the skin to the Institute of Hygiene, London, yesterday, said that he was certain that water was a prolific cause of baldness. Many reasons were advanced in the past, one being that men did more brain work than women.

"That, I think, is all rubbish," said Dr. Dore, and an almost entirely feminine audience applauded his disclosure.

Another reason which was formerly put forward was the "horrible hard hats," but that also was discounted by Dr. Dore. He characterised it as a doubtful explanation. Then he came to "the real reason" for baldness.

"Recent research by some colleagues of mine," he said, "has resulted in the discovery of a bacillus which has been named 'the bottle bacillus,' because of its resemblance to a bottle. This bacillus grows on the skin, and by degrees causes loss of hair. Dandruff has been almost proved to be due to this bacillus.

"With men and boys—particularly with boys"—he added, "it is a common custom to use wet hair brushes to flatten down the hair. I am perfectly certain that water is a prolific cause of baldness."

LATE NEWS.

SOUTH AFRICAN CABINET.

MR. SAMPSON AS MINISTER.

From "The Times" Correspondent.
PRETORIA, Wednesday.

It is understood that Mr. Sampson's appointment as eleventh Minister, in place of Mr. Madeley, was not sanctioned without stiff opposition in the Cabinet. Mr. Tielman Roos, Deputy Prime Minister and leader of the Nationalist Party in the Transvaal, strongly opposed a fresh appointment. There are murmurings of strong discontent among the Nationalist rank and file to-day. It is pointed out that Colonel Creswell has only ten followers in Parliament now, owing to the Labour split, and the fact that there are three representatives of this small party in the Cabinet is keenly criticised.

A leading back-bench Nationalist, Mr. O. Pirow, K.C., sarcastically stated to-day: "We seem to have evolved a new principle of representation applicable to Cabinet-making—namely, one member, one Minister. There is comfort in the reflection, however, that even on this basis we may have no Labour Ministers in the next Cabinet."

Our Cape Town Correspondent telegraphed yesterday, adds *The Times*, that Mr. Sampson's appointment was interpreted as a defeat within the Cabinet for Mr. Tielman Roos, who in the quarrel inside the South African Labour Party has been inclined to back the National Council faction against Colonel Creswell, leader of the rival faction.

MISSING AIRMEN FOUND DEAD.

MACHINE WRECKED IN MOORLAND BOG.

Pilot-Officer Charles L. Myers and Aircraftsman H. Chadwick, who left Catterick aerodrome, Yorkshire, on Tuesday morning on a photographic flight in the vicinity and failed to return, were found dead about 3 p.m. yesterday, amid the wreckage of their machine, in an almost inaccessible ridge on the high moors between Redmire and Grinton.

The accident, with the fatality yesterday at Boothby Graffoe, Lincolnshire, brings the total of Royal Air Force men killed this year to 68. Last year there were 55 deaths in accidents.

Police from all parts of the north riding, troops from Catterick camp and Richmond garrison, and hundreds of volunteers took part in the search. The wreckage was first sighted by Flying-Officer Lambie from a scout aeroplane, who returned to Catterick and headed a motor party, accompanied by an ambulance. Owing to the extent of the moor he could not locate the exact spot and had to again fly over the moor and signal the position to the motor party. Owing to the boggy nature of the ground, the motor cars and ambulance could not be got to within a mile of it, and the rescuers found that both the wrecked machine and the men were half-buried in the bog.

The machine had crumpled up like a concertina, and there was great difficulty in getting the bodies out of the wreckage.

Prior to joining the Royal Air Force in September last year, Pilot-Officer Myers, who was aged 20, was employed by the Lindsey County Council as a clerk at Lincoln. He passed out of the Sealand Flying School four weeks ago.

AIR FORCE PILOT KILLED.

As the result of an accident near Boothby Graffoe, Lincolnshire, to an Avro machine of No. 2 Flying Training School, Digby, yesterday, Pilot Officer Richard Harold Coupe, the pilot and sole occupant of the aircraft, was killed. A second aeroplane, in descending in the same field, came into contact with the hedge and turned completely over, but both the occupants were unhurt.

PRINCESS MARY AT MITCHAM.

TWO MEN CREATE A SCENE.

The people of Mitcham received a visit from Royalty for the first time yesterday, when Princess Mary opened the Wilson Cottage Hospital, which has been erected on the edge of the common. Thousands of people, mostly women and children, thronged the common, which was decorated with flags and red bunting.

About ten minutes after the Princess had entered the hospital two men made their way through the crowd to the gates. A commotion followed, and the men were eventually removed by the police, one of them having to be lifted bodily from the ground and carried.

SANATORIUM FIRE.

PATIENTS TAKEN FROM THEIR BEDS.

Part of the roof of the Southend-on-Sea Borough Sanatorium caught fire last night as the result, it is believed, of a spark blown from a huge bonfire which was burning near by on the previous night.

The outbreak occurred in the female ward, and there was considerable excitement among the women patients, who were rushed from their beds into another ward.

Members of the staff used the fire extinguisher to such good effect that, when three fire engines and twenty-seven men arrived on the scene, they found that the fire was out.

EMPIRE TRADE.

MR. AMERY ON THE MARKETS PROBLEM.

Speaking at Clitheroe last night, Mr. L. S. Amery, Dominions Secretary, said that wherever he went during his tour of the Colonies and Dominions last year the people were confronted with the problem of markets. Once a market was assured to them there was virtually no limit to the developments which could take place in every one of the Dominions. Never were British industries more efficiently organised or the workers more capable.

"Here," he said, "are all of us, partners in the British Empire, each wanting markets, and each having markets which can supply each other's needs. Here, obviously, is a case for combing our resources and our powers of helping each other—a case for co-operation. I see no reason why, through the depression of these difficult days, we could not by co-operation make our way to a prosperity of which no one has yet dreamt. This is the sure way to progress, and I see no other."

ENNISKILLEN DEMONSTRATION.

There was a remarkable demonstration in the Methodist Church, Enniskillen, last night, when the result of the Presidential election in America was announced from the pulpit. The large congregation applauded for some time, and then sang the Doxology.

The Rev. S. Wilson, in the course of an address, said that it was a great victory for Prohibition and Protestantism, and a great defeat for Smith, the Tammany Hall man, the Roman Catholic and the "wet."

BELFAST TRAFFIC "WAR."

TRAMWAY SYSTEM ENDANGERED.

INSPECTORS' REPORT.

The report of the two inspectors, Mr. D. L. Clarke, O.B.E., and Dr. Bryan, who were appointed by the Northern Ministry of Home Affairs to inquire into the proposed by-laws of the Belfast Corporation for dealing with 'bus traffic in the City of Belfast, was issued yesterday.

At the outset the inspectors declare that, in their opinion, "on any view the by-laws, as at present submitted, could not receive the approval of the Ministry."

Among the conclusions at which the inspectors arrived are that the city transport should be a monopoly, subject to obligations and safeguards, and that the monopoly should be in the hands of the municipality; that the financial administration of the tramways undertaking has been excellent; that the services have been on the whole efficient, but that there has been undue crowding at certain hours which might have been avoided by better arrangement of services.

THE TRAMWAY UNDERTAKING.

The inspectors also express the opinion that the Tramway Committee have not been sufficiently active and enterprising in the exercise of their powers for making use of omnibuses to supplement the tramway services; that the present competition is unequal and greatly increases the danger of traffic in the city; that illegitimate methods of competition are being used by drivers of omnibuses; that if the present competition continues the tramway undertaking will have to close down at an early date, and that the closing of the undertaking would have very serious financial consequences.

The inspectors say further that omnibuses are a necessary supplement to a tramway service for dealing with city transport.

INSPECTORS' RECOMMENDATIONS.

The recommendations of the inspectors are as follows:—

1.—That the city traffic should be in the hands of the Belfast Municipality.

2.—That the proposed by-laws be not approved.

3.—That new by-laws be presented embodying amendments to the following effect:—

(a) Facilities be given to suitable omnibuses carrying workmen to their work to convey them direct to their places of employment, and to pick them up at the same places.

(b) The definition of "omnibuses" to be amended so as to include "Corporation omnibuses."

(c) The definition of "traffic superintendent" to be amended.

(d) A minimum fare in excess of the tramway fare for corresponding stages to be fixed for omnibuses, the excess not to exceed 100 per cent.

(e) The proposal as to stands to be altered so as to give stands nearer the city centre for certain routes.

(f) Stopping places for omnibuses dealing with city traffic (if allowed) to be not less than 40 yards from tram stops.

(g) By-law No. 15, which fixes a limit of one minute for stopping, to set down and pick up passengers, to be amended and made in general terms.

(h) By-laws 89 and 12 to be made more definite and to set out more particularly the regulations for governing the stands.

(i) Private depots to be encouraged.

(k) The prohibited area to be reduced in size on the South side.

(l) To facilitate city traffic (if allowed to private operators), a limited number of omnibuses to be allowed to run through the prohibited area without stopping.

(m) Omnibuses dealing with country traffic not to be allowed to pick up passengers on the inward journey within the city, or to set down passengers within the city on the outward journey.

(n) The charge for stands to be reduced by 33⅓ per cent.

(o) The operation of the by-laws to be limited to a period of not more than two years.

CITY TRAFFIC MONOPOLY.

4.—As an alternative to dealing with the matter by by-law, that legislation should be introduced giving the Belfast Municipality a monopoly of the city traffic, subject to their existing obligations, and to further safeguards to secure an efficient service.

5.—That at the same time the opportunity should be taken of dealing with country traffic, so as to give protection to an operator who is providing a satisfactory and efficient service on a particular route.

AGREEMENT RATIFIED.

It was announced at the Belfast City Hall yesterday that an agreement had been reached in the dispute between motor coach owners and the Corporation, and that the "transport war" was over.

The terms of agreement are:—

That the Corporation will have exclusive control of a transport service within the municipality and for a quarter of a mile beyond the various tramway termini.

That they will take over private 'buses to the maximum number of fifty, and

That the 'bus owners in return will receive protection from competition in connection with their existing county services.

The agreement was ratified at a meeting of the Police and Tramway Committee.

Mr. Chamberlain, the tramway manager, afterwards explained that, by the agreement, special tickets would be issued to the 'bus owners by the Corporation for use when conveying passengers from outside to their city destinations.

NORTHERN SOLICITORS IN FREE STATE COURTS.

At the Stranorlar District Court on Wednesday District Justice Hanrahan referred to the communication that he had received from the Minister of Justice as to the order requiring Northern solicitors practising in Free States Courts to pay licence to the Dublin Exchequer.

Mr. S. Magee, the only solicitor from across the border present in Court, said that so far as the practitioners in that Court from Strabane were concerned every one of them had a licence from the Free State.

The Justice said that he assumed that as matter of fact all along.

Mr. Magee said that he was surprised to read that of the Derry solicitors there was only one who had a Free State licence.

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FREE STATE WOOLLEN MILLS' PLIGHT.

APPLICATION FOR A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

MIDDLEMEN GET THE LARGER SHARE.

"It is not economic that our cloth is shipped to London and re-shipped to this country. Is it proper that retailers should depend on non-Irish wholesale houses for their supplies?"

Counsel for the Irish Woollen and Worsted Manufacturers raised these questions in the course of his address replying to the opposition case, when the Free State Tariff Commission sat for further consideration of the manufacturers' application for a tariff of 25 per cent. *ad valorem* duty on woollens and worsted tissues of the weight of seven ounces per square yard and upwards imported into the Free State.

The Irish mill, counsel stated, sold the cloth to the English wholesaler, who resold it in the bunch to the Irish merchant at a profit of 70 per cent. To that price the local distributor added 37½ per cent. profit on sale to the consumer. Thus the final price to the local consumer was actually 247 per cent. of the original mill price to the British wholesaler.

WHOLESALERS BLAMED.

A RETAILER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. R. H. Mills, merchant draper and tailor, Monaghan, giving evidence, said that he could now get in Irish-made cloth the patterns he wanted. The public, he found, bought on appearance, and in his opinion the Free State manufacturers were far behind the Scottish and Yorkshire manufacturers in design and finish. Irish manufacturers made a mistake in not getting into direct touch with the retailers. During the last six or seven years the wholesalers were reducing the number of cloths from the Irish manufacturers and were increasing the number from British manufacturers. The retail trade had never had a chance of getting the full range of Irish tweeds.

He himself had seen early last year in Belfast a range of patterns from Free State manufacturers such as he had never seen in any wholesale house. He mentioned an instance of a representative of a manufacturer going direct to him and offering him ten yards of cloths from which he might select. The firm was permitted to make such an offer by the wholesalers, but, as the quantity was limited to the ten yards, witness could not do business. This representative was the only representative of an Irish manufacturer whom he had seen in six or seven years. The Irish manufacturers were very much to blame in not getting into direct touch with the retailers when they found that a shrinkage of from eight million to two million yards had occurred in their output. They should hace offered to quote to retailers at the same price as wholesalers would.

Professor Whelehan—In other words, they should do the work of the wholesalers?

Witness said that the shrinkage was one that certainly called for investigation, and in no better way than that suggested could it be done.

The Chairman remarked that the problem of dealing directly with the retailer was not so easy as at it might appear at first sight.

Witness, continuing, said that when speaking to the representative of a Belfast firm he was informed that of the turnover of that firm 70 per cent. had been done in Southern Ireland before the import duty had been put on clothing. That trade had now practically ceased.

The Chairman, reminding the witness that he had described the Irish manufacturers as being behind in design and finish, asked—Have you seen many patterns?

Mr. Mills said that he might have seen 250 or 300 patterns. In appearance Irish cloth was "dead," while British was "live," and he found that the public bought on appearance. In quality he had nothing to say against Irish, and his own inclination was to sell all the Irish material he could. In the matter of quality he had never been let down by Irish cloths.

COUNSEL'S REPLY.

A DECLINING INDUSTRY.

Mr. C. P. McCarthy, on behalf of the applicants, criticised at length the evidence put forward in opposition. Mr. Mills, he said, had made a reflection on the Irish wholesale trade, and had suggested that the manufacturers should go directly to the retailers. Why should they not go a step further and get in direct touch with the retailers' customers? A previous witness had declared that if the mills left the business to the wholesalers it would be very much better done.

It was in the order of things, Mr. McCarthy continued, that one of their oldest industries should get encouragement from their recently-acquired powers of national legislation. In recent years the existence of their mills had been seriously imperilled. Their output was declining; their home market was disappearing; unemployment was rife among them, and several mills had ceased operating. Since 1920 over 1,000 hands had ceased to be employed; production had decreased by nearly 2,000,000 yards; the wages bill had decreased approximately by £125,000, and home sales had decreased by nearly three-quarters of a million sterling. Since the application had been formulated two more mills had unfortunately ceased working. The applicants sought to have the home market preserved for their products. They did a substantial export trade with other countries; and how was it their export sales were increasing and the home trade showing a depressing and calamitous decline? If their cloths were unsuitable, as the opposition alleged, for the present-day needs, how was it that Mr. Wigglesworth, a big London wholesaler, did the bulk of his Irish trade in Irish woollens?

THE OPPOSITION.

He submitted that the opposition was neither unanimous nor representative. They had lodged a list of firms as forming the group they represented, but he had laid before the Commission letters from several firms in that group disassociating themselves from the opposition and strongly approving of the application. Mr. Wigglesworth told them that he did nearly three-quarters of his Irish trade in Irish-made cloths. He bought cloth here, took it to London, and sold it back in the Free State. How any Irish house could endorse the continuance of such a perfectly illogical and economically suicidal method of selling Irish cloth he could not fathom, and he believed that the application would receive the whole-hearted support of the management and shareholders of the sound Irish concerns. Every Irish wholesaler was suffering from the absence of a tariff, for surely the local wholesale trade was their especial province. The assertion by the opponents that tariffs increased prices was not founded on fact, because the witnesses who were before the Commission from the "tariffed" trades make a mockery of the assertion, and strongly maintained that tariffs had actually decreased prices. The case of the opponents that the Irish mills had ineffective methods of sales, and that they were not sufficiently pushing in either the home or foreign markets, was contradicted by their own witnesses, Messrs. Callanan, Fitzgibbon and O'Connor, who paid tribute to their energetic sales methods.

On the question of cloth values the opposition evidence was conflicting, and he submitted that the cloths were eminently suitable for the local markets. The opposition told them that their sales to America were increasing yearly, and how, in face of such evidence, could they put forward a charge of unsuitability?

As to the woollen distributive interests represented by the opposition, he pointed out that there were 2,257 distributors, and there were only 170 on the list of the opposition—six per cent. of the total number. It was claimed that these 170 firms did 90 per cent. of the trade. If that was correct, it meant that each firm on the opponents' list did approximately 111 times the trade of each non-opponent firm, and, taking the trade in woollens as £2,000,000, there were over 2,000 drapers and wholesalers with an average trade of less than £100 per year each in woollens. Of the 97 towns in the Free State with a population of over 1,500 the opposition was represented in only 27 of them.

DISTRIBUTIVE METHODS.

The general practice of the woollen trade, Mr. McCarthy proceeded, was that the mills produced cloth, disposed of it to wholesalers and merchants, who wholesaled it to drapers and tailors, who in turn marketed it to the consumer. Wholesalers strongly objected to this method of distribution. A tariff was sorely needed to remedy the grave economic losses arising from the present system of wholesale distribution in this country. A witness had deplored that he was seldom offered supplies of Irish cloths. If that were so the distributors appeared to be grievously at fault. The Commission had heard of a witness buying his Irish cloths from London merchants. The wholesale trade of this country was admittedly not centred, as it should be, in the hands of local wholesalers, and, conducted as it was, it entailed grievous economic losses to consumers. It was not economic that our cloth is shipped to London and re-shipped to this country. Is is proper that retailers should depend on non-Irish wholesale houses for their supplies? There was another feature of this trade which was still more deplorable, and that was the position of certain merchants in this country who actually bought Irish cloths from English wholesalers. The Irish mill sold the cloth to the English wholesaler and the English wholesaler resold it in the bunch to the Irish merchant at a profit of 70 per cent. To that price the local distributor added 37½ per cent. profit on sale to the consumer. Thus, the final price to the local consumer was actually 247 per cent. of the original mill price to the British wholesaler. Such a wholly wasteful and economically scandalous method of distribution should cease.

IRISH MILLS.

The efficiency of the Irish mills had been challenged on the ground that they employed more operatives per loom than did Great Britain. The facts were that the number of operatives per loom in Scotland was 3.8, in Leeds 3.9, and in the Free State 3.9. In 1925, the worst year in the history of the Irish mills, £174,000 was paid in wages alone.

Official figures showed that within one year of the clothing tariff there was a reduction of 37 per cent. in value of imports, yet the opposition asked the Commission to accept the assertion that tariffs did not stop imports. As to the statement that there was no extensive trade in fancy worsteds, he declared that the Irish manufacturers sold a considerable quantity of the better-class worsteds in the West Riding of Yorkshire, which was the very stronghold of the trade in England. The Commission had it on the sworn testimony of their opponents that their whole cloth range was one suitable to their market, superior in certain lines to anything imported, and capable of being sold on competitive terms with British cloths. Free State imports of woollens and worsteds represented practically 65 per cent. of the whole supplies in 1923. If their imports in 1926 were at the same rate per head of the population as were United States imports, Free State imports would be only £5,000, instead of which they were nearly £1,200,000. It was never their intention to seek a tariff on goods not made in the country, but on such goods as could be made economically. They had no objection to a two-tier tariff. If the home market were secured, they could fully meet the needs of the purchasing public.

The Commission then went into private session.

PLAZA RESTAURANT, DUBLIN.

OPENING LUNCHEON.

To mark the opening of the new Plaza Restaurant, Middle Abbey street, Dublin, over a hundred guests, including Mr. P. McGilligan, Minister for Industry and Commerce, and Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald, Minister for Defence, were entertained to luncheon by the directors of the company yesterday.

Before luncheon the guests inspected the restaurant, which has been built on a sumptuous scale, and designed to be used alternatively as a public restaurant with an entrance from Middle Abbey street and an entrance from the foyer of the Plaza Ballroom, so that the restaurant may be used in conjunction with dances given in the ballroom. The general scheme of decoration is in modern Renaissance of the French School with a system of artificial shaded lighting, which has been used for the first time in Dublin. The ventilating and heating are of the latest type.

The kitchen is a model of what culinary departments should be, where eight French chefs, six Irish boys in training, and a staff of assistants, work under the direction of M. Geldof, lately chef de cuisine of the Palais George V., Paris. Sixty experienced waiters and waitresses have been engaged, and over 600 guests can normally be accommodated. One thousand can sit down in comfort when the tables are adapted for a dinner or a banquet.

THE SPEECHES.

After luncheon, the toast of "The Irish Free State" was moved by Mr. Raymond A. Burke, D.L., chairman of the board of directors, and duly honoured. Mr. Burke stated that in the restaurant they had the most up-to-date heating, lighting and ventilation obtainable. The directors had spared no expense in trying to give Dublin a hall worthy of the metropolis. The furnishing and fittings had been carried out and, where possible, made by local labour, and finally they had done everything in their power to ensure that their guests could always rely upon getting excellently-cooked food, excellently served and at moderate prices. They had provided a menu to suit all classes from the humblest to the highest in the land.

The name of M. Geldof, he said, was a guarantee of the service that the restaurant would give. Two of the Irish boys of the chef's staff would go to Paris to be trained.

Responding on behalf of the guests, Mr. F. M. Summerfield said that the Plaza directors had provided a building without equal in the country, which would help Dublin to take its place as the worthy capital of the country. Some people might be shocked at the idea of a restaurant like the Plaza remaining open until 1 a.m., but they were living in the twentieth century, and there was no reason why Dubliners should not enjoy in their own city the facilities that they were glad to avail themselves of abroad.

Mr. Sidney L. Fry said that he hoped that the venture would be a success, and stated that it supplied for Dublin a service that was badly needed.

Mr. C. L. Ferriss, Consul-General in Dublin for the United States, expressed his pleasure at the appreciation of the restaurant and the fare provided. Speaking for the American tourists, who, he said, would visit the restaurant in large numbers next season, he assured the directors that the restaurant would become, in their eyes, one of the most popular features of Dublin's social life.

Thanking the speakers for their good wishes, the Chairman assured them that the Plaza would do its utmost to maintain a high standard of efficiency, and expressed the hope that it would continue to enjoy the support of the citizens of Dublin.

THE ATTENDANCE.

Among those present were:—General O'Duffy, Captain P. S. Leigh, W. H. Freeman, Vice-Chairman, Plaza, Ltd.; James H. Halpin, C. E. McConnell, M. O'Reilly, Plunkett Kenney, R. V. Judd, P. Donnelly, W. Hogan, G. Curtis, A. A. Hall, S. H. Waterhouse, F. McEntagart, W. A. Mumbrum, A. Swain, R. Brown, A.C.A., Secretary, Plaza, Ltd.; D. Gogeland, A. H. Tulloch, William Ferguson, Lawson L. Ferguson, J. A. Roy, J. Roy, J. H. Roche, Jack Ellis, S. Tunbridge, P. J. Tracy, W. M. Curtis, Managing Director, Plaza, Ltd.; J. H. Beggs, J. Fitzpatrick.

QUADRUPLETS CHRISTENED AT NEWRY.

THREE SETS OF TWINS IN ONE FAMILY.

Quadruplets born to Mr. and Mrs. McCaigue, of Newry, Co. Down, on Tuesday, have been christened respectively as Noel, Walter, John and Thomas. Mother and infants are doing well.

Married sixteen years ago, Mrs. McCaigue has borne fifteen children, including three sets of twins. A few years ago two sets of triplets were born in Newry on successive days.

One child, John, died last night, and Thomas's condition causes anxiety.

Mr. William McCaigue served in the Great War along with his brother in the 13th Royal Irish Rifles (First County Downs) and was wounded, and is at present on the permanent way staff of the Great Northern Railway. He has been the recipient of many congratulations.

At a meeting of the Dublin Union Commissioners held yesterday, it was stated that the debit balance in bank is £7,809.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

APPROPRIATION OF TIME.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

LORD CUSHENDUN AND THE NAVAL PACT.

FROM OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT.
WESTMINSTER, Wednesday.

The House of Commons was well filled this afternoon, particularly on the Government side, for a division was expected on the motion of the Prime Minister, that the Government should take the whole time of the House until Easter.

Questions were few, but one or two were of general interest. Mr. Thurtle suggested that the troops present at the Armistice Day celebration at the Cenotaph should parade without arms; but Sir Laming Worthington-Evans pointed out that the troops were present as representing the Army, and as living comrades of those whose deaths the Cenotaph commemorates, and the ceremony should be accorded the highest military honours. Mr. Thurtle went on to suggest that the presence of arms was a violation of the spirit and purpose of the ceremony, but the House objected, and the Secretary for War replied that he was mistaken.

ALLOCATION OF TIME.

The Prime Minister's proposal, allocating the whole time of the House to Government business, up to Easter, was only half-heartedly fought by the Opposition, who probably were anxious to resume the debate on the address. Mr. Baldwin rather disarmed criticism by suggesting that there should be a conference of parties with the object of coming to some permanent arrangement in regard to the allocation of time. He suggested that there would be more opportunities for private members to take part in the debate if the two Front Benches occupied less of the available time.

Mr. Lloyd George observed that the motion put the Opposition in something of a dilemma. If they accepted it they would be departing from precedent, and if they supported it they would be delaying the dissolution. It might be inferred that the right hon. gentleman was rather in favour of an early appeal to the country, as he went on to say that his long experience of Parliament led him to the conclusion that the time allocated to private members was not fully utilised. As it was, it was easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a private member to get a bill through the House of Commons.

VOTING ROBOTS.

Mr. Thurtle said that the rank and file in the House were becoming nothing more than voting robots. He instanced the case of Sir Basil Peto, who had been threatened with expulsion for daring to adopt an independent attitude. In effect, said Mr. Thurtle, the Prime Minister told his supporters that they must either become robots or perish.

Mr. Hardie suggested that, instead of sacrificing the private member, they should cut down the holiday recesses.

The motion, on a division, was carried by 173 votes to 136.

DEBATE ON ADDRESS.

Captain Wedgwood Benn, who continued the general debate on the Address, made his first speech as a Labour member. He criticised the Prime Minister's refusal to say anything on the naval agreement with France pending the debate on the amendment dealing with this subject. The Prime Minister, he said, ought to have taken the earliest opportunity to remove the suspicions that had been aroused, and which had strained our good relations with the United States. We had put ourselves in the ridiculous position of seeking an agreement with France in order to get the better of the United States. The result had been to give a stimulus to the big navy party in America.

Colonel Howard Bury said that, if there was any trouble abroad with regard to the Naval Pact, it had been largely caused by Mr. Lloyd George. (Cries of dissent.) He hoped that nothing would be said to cast disfavour on the Anglo-French *Entente*, which had made the Locarno Treaty possible.

Mr. Batey diverted the talk from foreign policy to home affairs. He said that he observed for the first time a reference in the King's Speech to the mining industry, and construed this as tantamount to a confession on the part of the Government that they had failed to find any means of relieving the distress in the mining areas. Mr. G. Hall suggested that all men in industry over sixty years of age should be pensioned off by the State in order to find work for younger men who now are unemployed.

Mr. David Kirkwood raised a slight breeze by charging the President of the Board of Trade with having financially benefited by the increase of the miners' hours of working. Mr. Hope, who was in the chair, told the hon. member that he must not make personal attacks like that.

Sir P. Cunliffe Lister intervened to say that the allegation of the hon. member was entirely untrue. He had fully disclosed to the House any financial interest he might have had in the industry. Mr. Kirkwood said that he did not understand that the right hon. gentleman had given up his shares in the collieries, and his point was that colliery owners had benefited, to the detriment of the miners. Until that was disproved he would not admit that he had made a mistake.

The debate was adjourned until to-morrow.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH PACT.

STATEMENT BY LORD CUSHENDUN.

Whilst in the Commons members of the Opposition were pressing the Government for information on the subject of the Naval Pact between this country and France, Lord Cushendun, in the House of Lords, was endeavouring to clear up the misapprehensions of some of their lordships on the subject.

The question was raised by Lord Thomson, who candidly confessed that the apparent innocence of the whole transaction filled him with dismay. It seemed to him that we were giving a great deal and getting very little in return. He hoped that we should see no more of this "demi-semi secret diplomacy" which had given rise to suspicions, and was likely to lead to an increase, rather than a decrease, of armaments.

Lord Cushenden stoutly denied that there had been any secrecy about the matter at all. It was true that the actual terms of the compomise were not disclosed; but if, at that time, he had had any idea that extremely wild and, he was afraid, malicious rumours and innuendoes would arise out of it, he had little doubt that he would have published the full terms, and explained to foreign Governments that the departure from the courtesies of international intercourse was made for a very good reason.

SOURCE OF MISCHIEF.

The mischief began with perfectly unauthenticated statements made by certain French newspapers, suggesting that the compromise covered very much more than it pretended to do—such as some sort of alliance and concerted action by the two Navies. Particularly pernicious and mischievous was the suggestion that because we had arrived at an agreement with one nation it must necessarily imply hostility to some other nation.

There was bound to be give-and-take in such matters, and in order to obtain some limitation we were willing to give up what we certainly desired to have.

Asked definitely by Lord Thomson whether we had committed ourselves, Lord Cushenden replied in the negative. There were, and had been, no commitments. The position was that we must try to find some other way of reaching general agreement on the subject of disarmament.

UNKNOWN MAN'S BODY FOUND AT PORTMARNOCK.

The body of an unknown man was found at Portmarnock, Co. Dublin, at about 10 o'clock yesterday morning by Mr. John Barry, a green-keeper of the Portmarnock golf links. It was in a very decomposed state, and seemed to have been in the water for several weeks.

Last night the Civic Guard at Malahide, who are investigating the affair, had no clue as regards identification. The man, it seems, was about 40 years of age.

An inquest will be held at Portmarnock this evening.

THE BUSINESS OF BANKING.

NORTHERN COMMONS RESOLUTIONS.

The Minister of Commerce, in the Northern House of Commons yesterday, moved two resolutions in relation to stamp duty, to create a banker's licence as such, to replace the present licence to issue unstamped promissory notes—namely, bank notes. A bank will in future pay a licence duty for the privilege of carrying on the business of banking instead of paying for the privilege of issuing unstamped documents. A second amendment of the law relates to stamp duty in relation to the business of banking, and which was independent of the licence duty provision. It related to the payment of composition duty on unstamped bills of exchange and bank post bills (the technical term for bank documents passing between the several offices in connection with clearing house activities). It was rather in the nature of a re-enactment than an amendment, being designed to replace a couple of scattered sections of existing Acts.

It left undisturbed the present arrangement with regard to composition duty on these bills of exchange and bank post bills, the double taxation relief arrangements between Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State making it more convenient that each bank should continue to compound and pay according to the location of its head office in Ireland. That was to say, the Free State Exchequer would receive composition duty on such documents in the case of banks whose head offices were in the Free State, while the duty would accrue to the Northern Ireland Exchequer in the case of banks with their head offices in Northern Ireland. The banks had raised no objection to the arrangement.

It was also proposed to give effect to the undertaking by the Minister of Finance in his Budget statement, that from the 1st June last an entertainment, consisting solely of one or more horse races, would be exempt from the entertainment duty.

The resolutions were adopted.

HOUSING BILL SUBSIDIES.

The Housing Bill, which provides for the continuance of the payment of the housing subsidy until April, 1930, was considered in committee.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Sir Dawson Bates), replying to Mr. Kyle, stated that all the houses built would have to comply with the specifications laid down. No house received the subsidy unless it was passed by the inspectors.

Mr. Kyle (Lab.) declared that the specification that had been drawn up was not adhered to by a great many of the small builders, who were erecting the smaller type of house, and if that were approximately true, a serious state of affairs was developing in Belfast. The Belfast Corporation had to set up a repair department to repair houses only built a few years.

CALL FOR LARGER HOUSES.

Mr. Davison (Unionist) said that both the Largan and Armagh Urban Councils demanded that the subsidy should be given for houses of a larger type than six hundred and fifty superficial feet.

Mr. Cahir Healy (Nat.) urged that the subsidy under the Labourers Acts should be increased to enable Councils to build labourers' houses and let them at rents that the labourers could pay.

Mr. J. Beattie (Labour) expressed surprise that the Government had not agreed to increase the superficial area of the houses.

HOUSES FOR WORKMEN.

The Minister of Finance (Mr. Pollock) said that when the superficial feet was 950 and the subsidy £80 it was found that the class of house built was utterly useless for the working man, as the rents were too high. The Government was asked to do something for the working man, and they agreed to reduce the size of the house and extend the subsidy to £100, plus the amount given by local authorities, which in Belfast was £40. This enabled a kitchen house to be built at rents that the workers could pay, and these were being supplied under the scheme. The housing problem would never adjust itself until there were sufficient houses, and then rents would adjust themselves automatically.

Mr. Black (Unionist) said that he considered that an additional 100 feet should be given for subsidy houses—namely, making the limit 750 superficial feet.

Mr. Devlin supported this suggestion, and declared that the present plan sterotyped the condition of affairs in housing that had revolted all humane minds in the past. They were not solving the housing problem at all, but were laying deeper the roots of discontent amongst the people.

PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

The Prime Minister (Viscount Craigavon) said that the Government had come to the conclusion, after their previous experience, to endeavour to solve the housing problem from the bottom, and try and get the country flooded with houses the rent of which working men would be able to pay. That was the whole reason why the present scheme was started. The Government never said that 650 feet was the proper size for a house, but they had to deal with the situation as they found it. If they increased the size they would automatically reduce the number of houses that would be built. He felt that they were on the right lines, for fourteen thousand seven hundred and eight houses had been built, and when the subsidy was extended to April, 1930, he believed that fully twenty thousand new houses would be provided. People were paying eight and nine shillings per week for rooms in these houses, and these people should be transferred to homes of their own. This Act was proving a great success, and it would be a cruel thing to run the slightest risk of stopping the building of those houses. When the demand for those houses showed any falling off, then it would be time enough to start some other scheme.

The Committee stage of the bill was passed. The House adjourned.

NEW GARAGES IN RATHMINES.

RESIDENTS' PROTEST.

At yesterday's meeting of the Rathmines Urban Council, at which Mrs. M. S. Kettle presided, a letter was received from Mr. John J. McDonald, solicitor, on behalf of residents of Sunbury Gardens, protesting against the erection of six garages which, it was declared, would create a nuisance in the district and seriously damage the value of the property.

In addition a deputation of three female residents waited on the Council, and it was decided to send the matter to the Housing and Buildings Committee, and Mr. Lambert was instructed to point out the risk that was being taken in proceeding with the buildings without authority from the Council.

The Chairman said that if the bye-laws were being contravened Mr. Baskin might be ordered to take the buildings down.

On the suggestion of Mrs. Johnson, seconded by Mr. Gogan, it was decided to call the Town Planning Committee again into operation to deal with such questions as the present one.

Messrs. Gogan and Ireland drew attention to somewhat similar work which was being done at Palmerston Gardens.

DEATH OF TWO SISTERS AND BROTHER.

CAVAN FAMILY WIPED OUT IN A WEEK.

Two sisters and their brother, all over 70, who kept a small fruit and confectionery business at Chapel Swanlinbar, County Cavan, have died within the last week. Miss Mary Nolan (70) died suddenly last Thursday. Her brother, John (72), died as her funeral was leaving for the cemetery last Saturday. As his funeral was leaving the village on Monday the death took place of Miss Bridget Nolan (74).

The Civic Guards discovered in the house bank receipts amounting to more than £1,500, certificates of investments, bank notes, silver, and a quantity of gold. The only known relatives are a brother and sister, who are in America.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Young Women's Christian Association Central Club sale was held yesterday in the Dawson Hall, Dawson street, Dublin. The sale was opened by Mrs. Tomlinson, and the principal stallholders were:—Mrs. Humfrey, Mrs. Armstrong, Miss A. Marrable, Mrs. Aykroyd, Mrs. Watson, Miss M. O'Flaherty, Miss Penrose, Mrs. Clarke and Mrs. Robinson.

QUESTIONS IN THE DAIL.

COMMUNIST FIASCO IN DUBLIN.

"ADVANCED THINKERS" AGAINST PEACE.

ANTI-KELLOGG PLAN FOILED BY POLICE

In Dail Eireann yesterday,

Mr. E. COONEY (F.F., Dublin N.) asked the Minister for Justice if he could give the reason for the raid by members of the Civic Guard on the premises of the James Connolly Workers' Club, 47 Parnell square, Dublin, on August 30th last, when they removed and destroyed papers, etc., the property of the club.

Mr. FitzGERALD-KENNEY said that on the evening of the 30th August the police received information which showed that a group of Communists were organising a hostile demonstration against the Peace Pact and against a distinguished foreign visitor. Part of the plan was to organise a procession through the streets calculated to lead to a breach of the peace. A number of placards and sticks, with offensive, treasonable inscriptions thereon, were to have been carried. These were the articles which were seized; it was not proposed to return them.

Mr. COONEY asked if the Minister considered that a pamphlet on Imperialism by Eleanor Byrne was such as required to be suppressed in the interest of the progress of the Free State Ministry. A cardboard poster also had been seized. Did the Government object to a demonstration being organised under the auspices of the Connolly Workers' Club? On what information did the Minister rely that this was a Communist demonstration, and was not the Connolly Workers' Club at liberty to organise a demonstration to propagate their views as advanced thinkers in the workers' movement?

Mr. FitzGERALD-KENNEY said that he had not seen the pamphlet, and could not express any opinion about it. He did not know whether the demonstration was to be a Communist one or not, but there were placards, "Up with Russia" and "Long live Soviet Russia."

Mr. MacENTEE (F.F., Dublin County) asked if Communist demonstrations were to be suppressed.

Mr. FitzGERALD-KENNEY—A Communist procession or any other procession that might lead to a breach of the peace would be prohibited.

THE NELSON PILLAR.

In reply to a question by Mr. P. S. DOYLE (Dublin S.),

Mr. MULCAHY, Minister for Local Government, said that the question of the removal of the Nelson Pillar, Dublin, was one for the Dublin City Commissioners. He was not aware of any definite intention on their part in the matter.

ENGLISH LIBEL ON IRISH CATTLE.

Dr. RYAN (F.F., Wexford) asked the Minister for Agriculture whether his attention had been drawn to a paragraph in the *Daily Chronicle* of October 20th stating that ninety per cent. of the livers of Irish cattle were affected; whether there was any foundation for this statement, and, if not, whether he intended to take any action against the newspaper in the matter.

Mr. HOGAN (Minister for Agriculture)—The reply to the first portion of the question is in the affirmative. The statement in question, which appears to have been made on behalf of the defence in a case against certain butchers charged in Yorkshire with offences under the meat regulations, is entirely without foundation, and the Department had already taken steps, through the office of the High Commissioner in London, with a view to counteracting any injurious impression created by the paragraph referred to. In regard to the concluding portion of the question, I am advised that no action lies against the newspaper referred to in respect of the publication by it of the report of the proceedings at the court.

FINANCIAL HELP FOR FARMERS

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT IS DOING.

Mr. BLYTHE, Minister for Finance (for President Cosgrave), replying to a question by Mr. J. F. O'Hanlon (Ind., Cavan) said that the Government had continuously under consideration proposals for the purpose of assisting farmers in the present depressed condition of agriculture, and had within the past few years made provision for the granting of loans to co-operative societies on easy terms; for the making of loans to co-operative creamery societies; for the re-organisation of the dairy industry, and for the establishment of the beet-sugar industry, and had provided the major portion of the capital of the Agricultural Credit Corporation. He was aware that complaints had been made to the effect that in some cases farmers requiring capital to re-stock their land, or to carry out necessay improvements, found it difficult to obtain such capital owing to the requirements of the joint stock banks, and the Agricultural Credit Corporation in the matter of security. The experience of the working of the Agricultural Credit Corporation Act, 1927, was not yet sufficient to enable a soun l judgment to be formed as to what extension, if any, was necessary to the provision of agricultural credits.

INDEBTEDNESS TO BANKS.

In answer to a question by Mr. Matthew O'Reilly (F.F., Meath) as to taking steps to alleviate in some way the position of numerous farmers who were seriously indebted to the banks,

Mr. BLYTHE said that he was satisfied that the only practical method of affording financial assistance to farmers who were indebted to the banks was through the medium of the Agricultural Credit Corporation; and he could not accept the statement of the Deputy that the method was applicable only to a small number of cases. The Corporation had power to make a loan to any farmer for the purpose of paying off a loan originally made to him, either for the purchase of land or for any purpose for which the Corporation might now lend; and the Corporation was prepared to give the most favourable consideration possible to all applicants.

In answer to Mr. M. O'Reilly,

Mr. BLYTHE said that the Agricultural Credit Corporation had informed him that they had made many loans to farmers whose lands were not yet vested, and numerous other cases of this kind were under consideration, where, it was hoped, loans could be made. The Corporation was in close touch with the Irish Land Commission in regard to these matters, and arrangements had been made to facilitate as far as possible applicants for loans whose lands were not yet vested. As regards the cases of applicants who hold their lands only under a "letting for temporary convenience," it was not possible for these farmers to give a valid charge on their lands to the Corporation as security for a loan, but the Corporation was prepared in such cases to consider applications on the basis of personal security. In addition, farmers of this class might obtain money from Agricultural Credit Societies, which, as the deputy was aware, were assisted by the loan of money from the State on easy terms.

SECONDARY TEACHERS' SALARIES.

INCREMENTAL SCHEME.

Rules issued yesterday by the Irish Free State Minister for Education provide for the payment of incremental salary, calculated on the length of approved teaching service, to recognised teachers in secondary schools. The scales, based on the total number of completed years of approved teaching service, will be: (a) Men—Ten annual increments of £12 each, and subsequently six annual increments of £15 each. (b) Women—Twelve annual increments of £10 each, and, in addition, two increments of £20 each in the case of men and women holding an honours degree (1st or 2nd class) of an Irish or British university, or a university degree or diploma accepted by the Minister as equivalent thereto.

The conditions governing the payment of the incremental salary are fully set out in the rules, which may be purchased from Messrs. Eason for 2d.

SKERRY'S COLLEGE (Ladies' Dept.).
504 Appointments gained since Jany., 1925 (108 since 1st Jany. last). Prospectus free.—(Advt.)

U.S. MARKETS.

NEW HIGH "RECORDS" AMONG STOCKS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.
NEW YORK, Wednesday.

Stocks opened with a strong tone. Wall Street celebrated the election of Mr. Hoover as President by staging a vigorous bullish demonstration, and the early gains of 2 to 10 points were well maintained, despite heavy profit-taking, with over a score of issues, fourteen of which were Oils, setting up new high "records" for the year. The announcement of stock split-ups by the National Sugar Refining Company and some of the smaller companies, coupled with a prediction for at least two years' more good business by Mr. Arthur Cutten, one of Wall Street's largest operators, helped to stimulate enthusiasm. The buying centred largely in Oils, Coppers, Merchandise issues, and Public Utilities, the latter being supported in view of Mr. Hoover's publicly announced stand on the power question. Kennecott Copper crossed 135, and Anaconda Copper 95, while Woolworth, Consolidated Gas, American and Foreign Power, and Commonwealth Power rose substantially, and National Bellas, Hess Co., Jewel Tea, and American Railway Express advanced 5 to 8 points. Extensive buying of Coppers and Oils, together with a heavy absorption in Airplanes and Chain Stores, featured the late dealings, and many of the early gains were materially extended. Curtiss and Wright Aero gained about 12 points, and Greene Cananea 9. The market closed strong. The "ticker" was 45 minutes late. Government Bonds quiet; Railroad Bonds irregular. The day's sales totalled 4,895,000 shares.

	Wed.	Mon.
Call Money	6b. 6¼	6b. 6¼a
Exchange on Lon.—60 days sight	4.80⅝	4.80⅝
Do. do. Demand Bills...	4.86⅞	4.86⅞
Cable Transfers	4.86⅞	4.86⅞
Do. Montreal	4.85¼	4.85¼
Exchange Paris cable	3.90½	3.90½

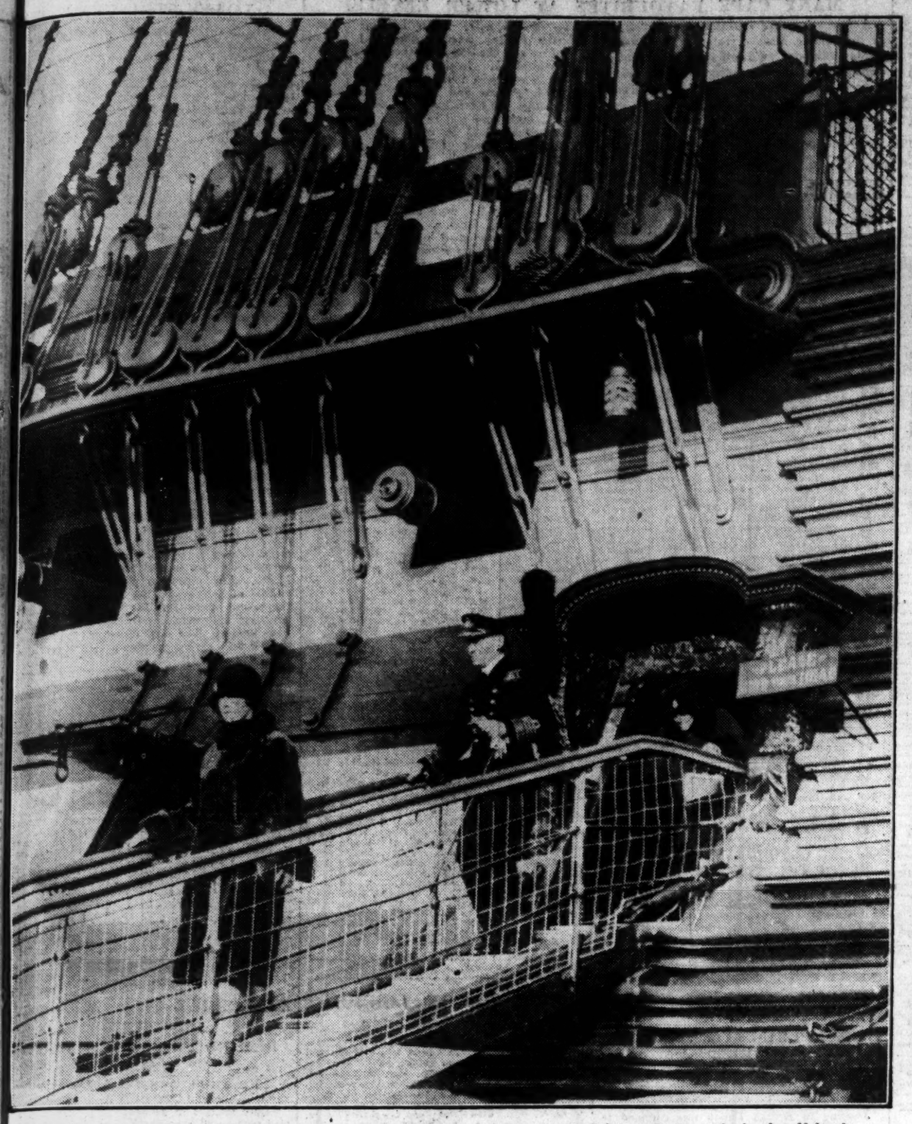
Eqv. Parity	Stocks.	Wed.	Mon.
200⅛	Atchison, Topeka, Santa Fe	194	193½
107¼	Do. Preferred	104	104
114⅜	Baltimore and Ohio	111¼	112
227⅛	Canadian Pacific	220½	220½
383⅛	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	345⅝	333¾
85⅜	Chicago and North West	81	87⅛
58⅝	Erie Shares	56⅞	56¾
59⅛	Erie 1st. Preferred	58	57
144⅞	Illinois Central	140½	139
144⅜	Louisville and Nashville	140	140
7¼	Mexican Nat. 1st. Preferred	7	7
47⅛	Missouri, Kansas, and Texas	46	45⅜
71⅛	Missouri Pacific	69½	68¾
176⅛	New York Central & Hudson R.	173⅞	174¼
138¾	Norfolk and West Com.	133	131
105⅛	Northern Pacific Com.	102	101
66⅝	Pennsylvania Shares	64⅜	64
106¼	Reading Shares	103	102
43⅛	Do. Preferred	42	41½
126⅞	Southern Pacific	122⅜	121½
149	Southern Railway	144⅜	140¾
216⅝	Union Pacific	210	209½
85⅝	Do. Preferred	83	83⅛
113⅞	American Can. (New Stock)	110	110¾
291⅝	American Smelt. and Refining	273	267
100⅛	Anaconda Copper	97¼	89¾
19⅛	Anglo-American Oil	18⅜	18¾
70	Bethlehem Steel Com. Stock	67⅞	67½
31⅝	Brit.-American Tobacco Coupons	30⅝	—
84⅜	New York Consolidated Gas	82¼	81⅞
175⅛	General Electric (New Stock)	170¼	169
227⅛	General Motors (New)	220⅜	221
5⅛	Inter. Mer. Marine Com. Certs.	5⅛	5
38⅛	Do. Pref. Certs.	37	36⅝
55⅛	International Pet. of Canada	53½	51¼
122⅝	National Lead	119	118⅝
59⅛	Pan-American Petroleum "B"	57½	56⅝
57⅝	Shell Transport and Trading	55⅞	54¾
36	Shell Union Oil	34⅞	32¾
41	U.S. Rubber	39⅝	40
167⅛	United States Steel Common	162⅛	162¼
145⅛	Do. Preferred	141	141
—	Silver Commercial Bars	52¾	58
	BONDS.		
97¾	Atch. Top. New 4 % Gen. Mort.	94⅞	94
84⅛	Erie Rail. Gen. 4 % Lien Bonds	82¼	82¼
96	Union Pacific 4 % Bonds	95¼	95
111¼	U.S. Steel 2nd Mort 5 % Bonds	107⅞	108¼
	U.S. 5½ % Bonds, 1929	—	—
108	Do. do. 1937	104⅝	105
88⅞	U.K. Funding Loan	85¾	—
116⅛	7 % German Loan	106⅞	106⅛

* Asked; † Ex div.; ‡ Ex interest; § Ex rights.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

Eqv. Equiv.	Stocks and Shares.	Clos'g Prices Wed.	Tues.
42	Abitibi Power & Paper Co., Ltd	40⅝	42
22⅛	Asbestos

PRINCESS MARY ON THE VICTORY.



Princess Mary, accompanied by Admiral Sir Osmond de Brock, the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, leaving Nelson's flagship, Victory.

HUNTING IN GERMANY.—The Master sounding his horn during a meet of the Berlin Farforce Hunt at Doberitz.

Colonel Joseph Francis Dixon, M.A., M.D., Medical Superintendent of the Leicester City Mental Hospital, and Miss Helen Scott (younger daughter of the late Charles Pennington Seymour and Mrs. Seymour, of Rushbrooke, Co. Cork), who were married at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London.

A Winter Scene in County Dublin, within a few miles of Nelson Pillar.

Mr. Hoover, the new President of the United States.

The combined teams of Railway Union "A" and Kingstown Y.M.C.A., who played a friendly game at Park avenue, Dublin, yesterday.

The luncheon to celebrate the opening of the Plaza Restaurant, Abbey street, Dublin.

The Emperor of Japan, who is to be enthroned on Saturday.

Sir William Horwood, who yesterday spent his last day at Scotland Yard as Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police.

THE ERASMIC TWINS

Restful Fragrance

Think of the cool, dewy freshness of a violet-strewn hedgerow, opening its new blossoms to the morning! Such is the delicate fragrance of Peerless Erasmic Soap.

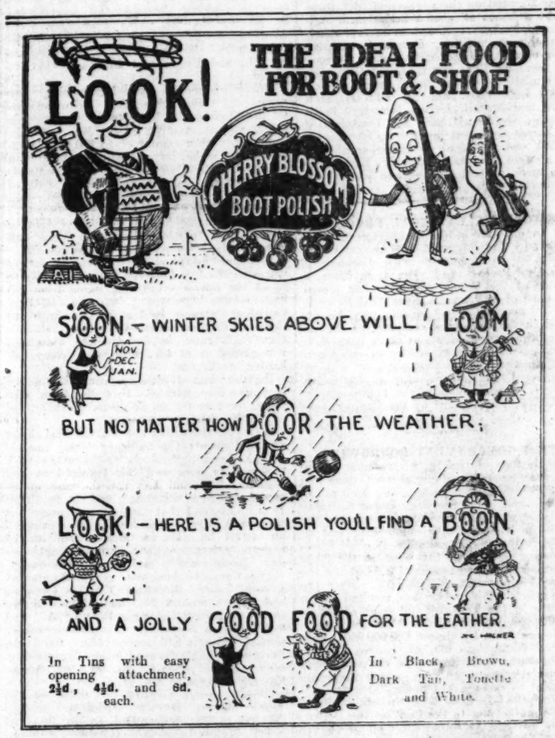
Violet or White—for, like the living violet, it displays its dainty enchantment in both hues—Peerless Erasmic is a refreshment and a delight. It lathers richly and freely at a touch, turning the hardness of water to a smooth caress. Its bland oils soothe the skin like a perfumed toilet cream, leaving your whole being filled with a sense of rest and renewal.

Peerless Erasmic Beauty Preparations:—
PERFUME.
POWDER.
TALCUM.
VANISHING CREAM.

ERASMIC
Peerless SOAP

The price is still only 3d. per tablet, 2/- the box of three tablets.

ERASMIC PERFUMERS, LONDON



Hanlon's for FRESH Fish

By selling only the best at the lowest possible prices we have built up a business—one of the biggest of its kind in Ireland. It would not pay us to sell—to even one customer—any fish or poultry that did not reach our usual high standard. No matter how small your order, send or 'phone it to us. It will receive our best and prompt attention.

HANLON'S
of Moore Street, Dublin

'PHONE NOS.: 643, 3684, and 5078

The Premier Fish Merchants of Ireland.

K.A.A.

INDIGESTION RELIEVED QUICK!

Carter's Little Liver Pills Purely Vegetable Laxative assist nature in its duties. One or two of these little pills taken after meals or at bedtime will do wonders, especially when you have over-eaten or are troubled with constipation. Remember they are a doctor's prescription and may be confidently given to every member of the family. All chemists, 1/3 and 3/- pkgs. The genuine bear the signature Brandon.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

KILL 'EM!

THE ONLY SAFE WAY
LIVERPOOL VIRUS

Kill the dead—new rats and mice endanger the health of your household. Liverpool Virus gets them out entirely, and yet it is harmless to domestic animals, birds, and human beings.

For Rats, 2/6 and 6/-. (Post 6d. extra).
For Mice, 1/6 and 2/6. (Post 5d. extra).

ALL READY BAITED.

Expert assistance gladly given to owners of rat-infested premises on application to

J. M. WATSON, Ph.C.,
61 STH. GREAT GEORGE'S STREET, DUBLIN.

McKECHNIES
DUBLIN. CORK.
LIMERICK. WATERFORD.
DYERS & CLEANERS

THE MATER HOSPITAL, DUBLIN.

The annual solemn High Mass and Requiem Office for the deceased benefactors of the Mater Misericordiæ Hospital, Dublin, was held in the Pro-Cathedral, Marlborough street, yesterday, and was attended by a large assemblage of clergy and laity. The celebrant was the Rev. R. Concannon (chaplain, Mater Hospital), with the following—Deacon, the Rev. A. F. Camac, C.C.; sub-deacon, the Rev. R. Glennon, C.C.; Master of Ceremonies, the Rev. T. Leahy, C.C., and chanters, the Revs. P. Maguire and H. Cunningham.

Mr. Richard Wallace has been elected Chairman of the Cork Harbour Commissioners.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES.

TONE AND COMMENT.

DUBLIN BRISKER.

LEADING TOBACCOS FLUCTUATE SHARPLY.

There was again a fair share of cheerful fluctuating business passing on 'Change, with one or two outstanding irregular features, such as the further buoyant movement in Imperial Tobacco shares on a continuance of heavy and persistent support from the other side, largely associated with conclusions drawn from the recent "Bat" bonus scheme and the feeling that the turn of the company was at hand; but British-Americans suffered a heavy fall. The Funds varied but little in a very idle market. Dublin Corporation Stocks were all wanted. Banking securities had a strong upward tendency, with Bank Stock and Nationals prominent. Hibernians recovered portion of the recent set-back. Dublin Distillers became more settled, and prices were harder. Guinness Ordinary closed under best, but active and a shade firmer on the day. J. Power and Son Pref. again were bid for. Marconi 10s. shares did not hold all the previous day's gain. Rails remain stagnant, with quite limited dealing. Great Southern issues closed dull, despite an actual increase in last week's traffic. Dublin United Tram Debentures remain wanted. In Drapery shares Pim Bros. Debentures fell a couple of points, and others closed firm. There was great irregularity in leading Tobacco shares. British-Americans were banged down no less than 5s. further, while Imperials further advanced 3s. to 132s. 9d., the highest point yet reached. Courtaulds were busier and closed active at higher prices. A broken lot of Alex. Thom 4½ per cent. Debentures realised 65, or 3½ over last "business done" level. Tobacco Securities Trust issues were active, but closed under best.

LONDON UNCERTAIN.

REACTION FOLLOWS INITIAL STRENGTH.

The London Stock markets as a whole presented an active appearance during the early hours yesterday, there being considerable buying orders from America, following the result of the Presidential election. Principal attention was directed to American favourites, such as Victors, Columbias, Gramophones, Mond Nickels, Imperial Tobaccos and Marconis, but after going appreciably higher prices suffered a setback, though as a rule the tendency remained quite firm. In other directions, Breweries made a firm showing, as did Oils and Mines, while Rubber shares, although by no means active, were marked firmer in a number of directions. A fair volume of business was transacted in the Gilt-edged section, but the final quotations were mostly unaltered from Tuesday. Interest in Foreign Government Stocks continued on a small scale, but a steady to firm tone ruled, and values where altered were usually put higher. Idle conditions again ruled in Home Rails, and Colonial and Foreign Rails remained quiet.

As mentioned above, American buying was responsible for the Industrial sections opening at an active appearance, but towards midday interest became less pronounced, and the best levels were not always maintained. Marconis made a firm start, but eased off later, as did Imperial Tobaccos, while "Gramo" descriptions generally finished substantially below the best values touched. Breweries were again a firm section, Meux's jumping further forward on the suggestion that there may be a bonus of some description. Artsilks and Textiles stiffened in several directions, though British Celanese were an erratic market. Mond Nickels were a strong spot, touching 7¾ at one time, but they were finally unaltered on the day. Among Miscellaneous Industrials, Ner-Sag and Overseas, Turner and Newall, United Molasses, Bell's Asbestos, Gordon Hotels, and Consolidated Fur Farms were put better. Considerable interest was displayed in Oils and higher values were reached. Among Mines, Rio Tinto made a good showing and Kaffirs and Tins were firmer.

LOCKWOOD'S CLEAN COAL PROCESS.

As an outcome of the arrangements come to whereby the Coppee Company of Great Britain are to co-operate with Lockwood's Clean Coal Process, Ltd., Mr. J. B. Glass, a director of the former company, has joined the board of Lockwood's Clean Coal Process, Ltd. Important developments may be expected in the Lockwood company as the result of this arrangement, as there is no firm in Europe with more experience in coal cleaning than the Coppee Company. It will be remembered that quite recently an Australian contract, which amounted to approximately £1,000,000, was secured by the Coppee Company.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT BORROWING.

The feature of the British revenue return was once again the light thrown upon the Government's method of financing itself at the present time. On the week ended Saturday last there was a further large increase in the volume of Treasury bills outstanding and an almost corresponding reduction in other forms of floating debt. On this occasion the Bank of England has been repaid £1,000,000 and the public Departments £212,000,000. Over the past quarter this policy has resulted in an increase in the Treasury bill issue of nearly £83,000,000, while the loans from the Departments are down by almost £80,000,000. Substantial fluctuations are, of course, to be looked for in these items; but the persistence of the movement on this occasion appears to point to a change of policy. In the first instance the bills have in part not been offered in the market but to the Bank or the Departments, so that the actual effect of the change is difficult to trace.

RIO TINTO COMPANY.

The dispute between the Rio Tinto Company, the Spanish mining enterprise of which Sir Auckland Geddes is chairman, and the Spanish Government, which alleged that taxation payments were being evaded, has been settled by the voluntary payment of £300,000 by the company. The Spanish Government had alleged that the copper content of the ore had been understated, and that, therefore, export tax payments were not fully accounted for. This was strenuously denied by the company. The Spanish Cabinet has announced that it will take no further action in consideration of the voluntary payment offered by the company.

SWEDISH MATCH MONOPOLY IN LATVIA.

The Communist group in the Latvian Parliament has received instructions from Moscow to pursue obstructionist tactics when the agreement with the Swedish Match Company comes up for debate. The purpose is to hold over the ratification as long as possible. The agreement, which gives the Swedish Match Company a monopoly for 35 years and obtains a $6,000,000 loan for Latvia, was signed in June last, and requires ratification before 6th December.

FIRM'S "GIFT" WAGES.

A remarkable advertisement appeared in the *Birmingham Post*, in which a company in the North of England, being compelled to discharge men, say they will contribute £2 per week for twelve months towards the wages paid to them by anyone who will employ them at not less than 55s. weekly, with prospects of a permanency. The name of the firm is not divulged.

RHODESIAN COTTON AND TOBACCO.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John R. Chancellor, late Governor of Southern Rhodesia, was the guest of the British Cotton Growing Association in Manchester. In a few years he believed Southern Rhodesia would be producing a cotton crop measured in tens of thousands of bales, while as to the country's tobacco cultivation he was told that Rhodesian tobacco was the best Imperial tobacco grown, and was sure it would in a few years become a staple crop of the country.

PERU CORPORATION'S RAILWAYS.

It was officially announced yesterday that the directors of the Peruvian Corporation had received a cable from their representative in Lima advising that the bill for perpetuity of the railways has passed both Houses of the Peruvian Congress. This means that the agreement reached between the board of the company and the Peruvian Government has received the necessary ratification.

INDUSTRIAL MARKET.

BELL ASBESTOS FAVOURED.

TOBACCOS ERRATIC.

As anticipated, trading in the Industrial market commenced earlier than usual yesterday. The tone at the opening was good, following the result of the American elections, but as the session progressed an irregular tendency developed, and most of the earlier gains were lost before the close of business. In the Mechanical Music section Victors went ahead at first, but fell back later, with the rest of the group closing uncertain. Mond Nickels met with further support, as did International Nickels, while Thornycrofts continued under the influence of the excellent report figures. Breweries were again active, though subject to profit-snatching in places. Tobaccos attracted further attention, "Imps" being well supported in the early dealings. Later they fell back somewhat, together with "Bats."

Victors went ahead to 138 at one time, but this brought out sellers, and they eventually finished with a net decline of 3 at 133. Columbia Graphophones touched 13¾, but reacted later to 13, with Gramophones closing easier on balance at 13⅝. Vocalions 4 bid in the early dealings, only to give way later to 3⅜. Duophones gave way further to 2⅜, with Edison Bell Ordinary closing steady at 1¼. Of the cheaper shares, Deccas shed a few pence at 32s. 7½d., British Brunswick Ordinary at 8s., Goodsons to 11s., and Electramonic Foreign Rights at 3s. Dominion Gramophones Deferred stiffened to 2s. 10½d. Gramophone Records Deferred to 1s. 10½d., Selectas to 1s. 10½d., and Symphony Gramophone and Radio to par.

Mond Nickels rose to 7 at first, and International Nickels to 205, but sellers appeared at these levels, and they receded later to 6⅞ and 201, respectively. Thornycrofts continued in active request throughout, finishing 2s. to the good at 68s. 3d. Chinese Engineering strengthened to 3⅞, and Buell Combustions to 2½, but the rest of the Iron and Steel section proved rather undecided. South Durham Steels gave way ⅛ to 1⅜, with Continuous Coal Carbonisation "B" shares marked down ¼ to 2¼.

There was rather more doing in the Shipping section, where a renewed demand sprang up for P. and O. Deferred, which finished 9d. up at 56s. 9d. Canada Steamship further advanced ½ to 40, and Cunards were inquired for at 32s. 6d.

Apart from Employers' Liability, which continued in favour around 91s. 6d. Insurance shares remained on the dull side.

Active dealings were again witnessed in the Tobacco section, but price movements made a mixed showing. "Imps" further advanced to 133s. 3d. when the market opened, but they could not maintain this level, and at the close the price receded to 131s., which left them 6d. easier on the day. "Bats" gradually receded to 6¼, a loss of ⅛, with Tobacco Securities Trust Ord. marked down ¼ to 3⅛, the Deferred closing steady around 1⅛. Carreras strengthened ¼ to 17⅛, and "Imps." of Canada gained 1s. at 47s. Verellen Ordinary, however, finished on the dull side at 25s. 6d., and the Preference at 28s.

Quite a good business was again witnessed among the leading Brewery issues. Meux's Ord. continued to change hands freely up to 12½, but the closing price of 11⅞ left them ¼ easier on balance. Bass, Courage, Ind Coope, Mitchell and Butlers, and Watney Def. remained in favour, but there was some selling of Allsopps, the Ord. receding to 38s. and the Pref. to 137½. Ashbys Ord. were offered around 57s., and Taylor Walkers eased to 39s. 3d. Ushers Wiltshire were favoured around 42s. on reported buying for control by one of the larger undertakings.

Stores, Catering and Food Supply shares were rather more active. Spiers and Pond were in renewed demand, and jumped up 2s. 3d. to 36s. 9d., with Schweppes Pref. harder at 56s 6d., and United Dairies at 34s. 6d. Liptons, however, shed a few pence to 6s. 9d., and Crosse and Blackwell Ord. to 6s. 9d.

Steady support was forthcoming for some of the Electrical descriptions. Of the Equipments, Ever-Ready continued in the ascendant, gaining 9d. at 30s. A new company, with a capital of £1,000,000, is expected to make its appearance shortly in which "rights" will accrue to Ever-Ready shareholders. Johnson and Phillips stiffened to 39s. 6d., Metro-Vickers to 33s. 9d., and English Electrics to 6s. 9d.

Among Supply Shares County of London rose 1s. 6d. to 44s. 3d. Atlas Light and Power Ord., however, were dull at 19s. 3d.

Artificial Silks generally were a better market. British Celanese enjoyed a rally to 2½ at the opening, but they eased from the best, closing, however ¼ up on balance. Canadian Celanese held at 6, but American Celanese Common lost the turn at 12. Courtaulds came in for renewed attention, and gained ⅛ at 4⅞, with Snia Viscosa 6d. harder at 29s. 6d.

Textiles showed little variation, but a few buying orders trickled through from the North for Fine Cotton Spinners, which put on 6d. to 45s. 6d.

Although there was not a great deal doing among Cements the tendency was harder. British Cement Products and Finance Ord. stiffened to 4⅞, and the Deferred to 3⅝. Greaves, Bull and Lakin Ord. were in renewed evidence, advancing 4½d. to 8s. 10½d. It is understood that the latter company has completed negotiations for the acquisition of an allied business, a step which should materially improve their profit-earning capacity. No increase in capital will be necessary.

The Canadian-American group maintained a firm front. Brazilian Traction Common had buyers around 74½, and Mexico Trams at 54½. British Columbia Power "A" and "B" Shares continued in active request around $55 and $45, respectively. Land and Investment Shares proved easier, Forestals receding a few pence to 28s. 9d., and Anglo-Eastern Finance to 29s. 3d.

Buyers came forward for some of the Motor shares, Dennis hardening to 3⅞, Napiers to 52s., Singer Ord. to 38s. 9d., and S.T.D. Motors to 5s. 3d. Humbers, however, finished dull at 20s., and Leylands at 26s.

Cable and Wireless issues maintained a fairly steady appearance pending further developments, though Marconi eased slightly at the finish to 76s. 9d., and Marconi Marines to 54s. 6d. Radio Corporation were favoured with an advance of a point to 49.

Little disposition was shown to give support to Nitrate shares, but Lautaros closed a firm spot at 4⅞. New Tamarugals, however, weakened 2s. to 30s. and British and South Pacific Trading eased to 50s. 6d.

In other directions, Bells United Asbestos were a strong feature in anticipation of favourable developments, closing ¼ to the good at 4⅞, with shares changing hands up to 86s. 10½d. Turner and Newall also continued active in this respect around 89s. Harrisons and Crosfield Defd. were also in favour, and put on ¼ to 7⅞. Pinchin Johnson improved ⅛ to 7⅞, and Crittalls ⅛ to 58s.; James Finlay hardened ⅛ to 5⅝. The Swedish issues remained dullish. Dunlops were better at 26s. Consolidated Fur Farms Ord. were in active request, eventually finishing 1s. 3d. to the good at 7s. bid.

OIL MARKET AGAIN SATISFACTORY.

Transactions in Oil shares yesterday were on only a moderate scale, but generally a satisfactory tendency prevailed. The majority of the leaders commanded a good deal of attention, and while the best levels were not fully maintained closing values were still appreciably higher in many instances. Following a satisfactory turnover, in the course of which the shares fluctuated between 5⅞ and ⅝, Shells closed either side of the latter price, showing an improvement of ⅛, the bearer shares rising to 5⅝. In the early hours Royal Dutch were bid for and advanced to 38⅝, but they receded to 38, rallying in the late dealings to 38⅛, the result of the day's business being a gain of ¼. Strength continued to be displayed by Pan-American "B" shares, and the price further advanced $1 to $60. Buying orders were received for Burmahs, which, after touching 5, finished with a gain of ⅛ at 4⅛. On the other hand, Anglo-Persians suffered from moderate realisations and fell ⅛ to 4⅛; the 8 p.c. Pref. improved 3d. to 26s. 3d. Anglo-Americans rose ⅛ to 3⅝. Following the publication of highly satisfactory production figures, V.O.C. Holdings met with a fair amount of attention, while there was again talk of the possibility of an early announcement regarding the result of the arbitration in the matter of the sales contract. After touching 4½, however, the shares receded to the overnight's level of 4⅛. The Prefs. also finishing unchanged at 4. In the Trinidad group, active attention was directed to Trinidad Leaseholds. At one time the shares were as good as 4½, while the final price of 4⅛ left them ⅛ up on the day. In other directions, improvements of ⅛ were marked in Anglo-Egyptian "B" at 2½ and in Anglo-Ecuadorians at 1½, small gains also occurring in British Borneos and Tankers Prefs.

RUBBER SHARES FIRM.

Despite the fact that a quiet and slightly easier tendency ruled in the commodity market, and that the volume of business passing in the share market was not noticeably larger, Rubber shares displayed quite a firm appearance, and at the close of the day some substantial improvements were scored. In the commodity market spot and November fetched 8½d. per pound., December 8⅞d. per pound, and April to June 9½d. to 9⅝d. per pound.

INSURANCE SHARES.

BUSINESS DONE IN LONDON:—Atlas, 14½, 5; Commercial Union, 28½, 1; Eagle Star, 13½; Employers' Liability, 92, 1/9, 3d. General Accident (x.d.), 14, 12s, 13/6, 2, 5/32, 15/8; Guardian, 11¼, 5/16; London and Lancashire Fire (x.d.), 30½, 1; London Assurance (x.d.), 12; North British and Mercantile (x.d.), 34½, 5, 5/32, 3, 4, 5; Northern (x.d.), 18⅝; Phœnix (x.d.), 15¾; 4to. (£1 fully paid) (x.d.), 15⅜, 4, £15 14/-; Prudential "B," 40/-, 1/-, 40/6; Royal Exchange (x.d.), 6⅛; Royal Insurance (x.d.), 8⅜, 9/16, 4, 29/32; Yorkshire, 15⅞.

BUSINESS DONE IN LIVERPOOL:—Commercial Union Assurance, 28¼, 3; Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, 91/6, 3d.; London and Lancashire Insurance, 30½; North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., £34 13/3, 10/9, 10/-, 4, 3; Northern Assurance Co., 18¾; Phœnix Assurance, 15 5/16; Royal Insurance Co., 8 5/16, 7/8, 29/32.

LATEST CLOSING AND STREET PRICES.

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.

	Closing.	Rise or fall.
Consols	53⅞	58 .....
Do. 4%	58¼	57 .....
War Loan, 4½%	87	98" .....
Do. 5%	101⅝	101⅜" .....
Do. 4% (Tax Free)	100¾	101 .....
Funding Loan	89¼	89¾ .....
Victory Bonds	94½	95 .....
3½% Conversion Loan	77½	77⅝ .....
4½% Conversion Loan	99	99½ .....
5½% Treasury Bonds	100¼	100¾ .....
Irish Land 2½%	59	60 .....
India 3%	60½	61½ .....
Do. 3½%	71	72 + ⅛
Do. 4%	87½	83½ .....
Do. 4½%	97½	93½ .....
Do. 5½%	102⅝	103¼ .....
Local Loans	64½	65 .....
Sudan 5½%	107	108" .....

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Australian Com. 5%	97	99" .....
Do. do. 5%	101	103 .....
British Columbia 4½, 1941	95	97 .....
Canada 4%, 1960-80	99	99½ .....
Cape 3½ Cons.	81	83 .....
Ceylon 4%	107	109 .....
New South Wales 4½% 1935-45	99	99½ .....
Do. do. 5%, 1945-55	97	99" .....
Do. do. 4½%, 1930-40	101	103 .....
New Zealand 4% '29	98½	99½ .....
Do. 5%, 1946	104	106 .....
Nigeria 6%	114	116 .....
Queensland 5½% 1926-29	100	102" .....
Do. 5%, '30-40	97	99" .....
South Africa 5% 1933-45	99	101" .....
Do. 6%	103	105 .....
South Australian 5%, 1932-62	97	99 .....
Do. 6½%	101	103 .....
Victoria 5%, 1932-42	97	99 .....
Do. 5%, 1945-75	98	100" .....
Western Australia 5%, 1935-45	96	98" .....
Do. do. 6%, 1930-40	101	103 .....

BANKS.

Anglo-South American	7 1/16	8⅛ .....
Bank of Australasia	14½	15 .....
Bank of England	260	264 .....
Bank of Montreal	76	79 .....
Bank of New South Wales	48¾	49¾ .....
Do. New Zealand	58·0	60·0 .....
Barclay's "A" Shares	57½	58½ .....
British Overseas	5¾	6 .....
Canadian of Commerce	88	91 .....
Chartered of India	21⅝	22¼ .....
Hong Kong and Shanghai	139	142 .....
Lloyds	65·6	65·6 .....
Midland	91¼	91½ .....
National Discount "A"	10	10½ .....
National Provincial (£4 pd.)	14	14¼ .....
Royal of Canada	77	80 .....
Standard of South Africa	155⅛	161½ .....
Union of Australia	15	15½ .....
Westminster Bank	197⅛	201⅛ .....

FOREIGN BONDS.

M.U.—Nov. 5.			
101¼	Argentine 5 p.c. 1886	100	102 .....
87	Do. 4 p.c. Reinsalous.	86	88 .....
95½	Do. 5 p.c., 1910	95	97 .....
102⅝	Austrian 6 p.c. Guar.	102	104 + ⅛
107¼	Belgian 7 p.c.	106	108 .....
99½	Brazil 5% p.c. & Bds. '57	99	100 .....
95½	Do. Funding, 1908	96	98 .....
87⅝	Do. 5 p.c. do., 1914	87	89" .....
87¼	Chinese 5 p.c., 1895	77	79 .....
77¼	Do. 4½ p.c., 1898	77	79 +1
52½	Do. 5 p.c., 1912	53	55 .....
67½	Do. 5 p.c. Reorg. 1913	60	62 .....
71½	Do. Tsin. Rv. 5 p.c. Gld.	68	72 +1
109½	Czecho Slovakia Bonds	108½	110½ .....
85	Egyptian Unified	84	86" .....
18⅝	French Loan	19	19¼ .....
15⅝	Do. 4 p.c.	15"	16 .....
104½	German 7 p.c.	104	106 + ½
100½	Greek 7 p.c.	100	101" .....
18¾	Italian Rentes	18	20 .....
95	Japan 4 p.c., 1905	94	96 .....
36½	Mexican 5 p.c., 99	35	38 +1
45	Do. 6 p.c. 10-Y Treas.	45	47 .....
22	Peruvian Corporation	21¾	22¾ .....
64¼	Do. Pref.	64½	65½ .....
103¾	Do. Deb.	103	105" .....
89½	Poland 7 p.c. Sterling	88½	90½ .....
43	Portuguese 5 p.c.	42	44 .....
18⅜	Spanish 4 p.c.	80	84" .....
23⅝	Turk. 1 Unified	23	24 .....

BRITISH RAILS.

83¾	Great Western	83	84 .....
—	Do. Cons. Pref.	91½	93½ .....
52	Ldn., Mid. & Scot. Ord	51½	52½ .....
—	Do. 4 p.c. Pref.	67½	69½ .....
—	Do. 5 p.c. Red. Pref.	66	68 .....
—	Do. 4 p.c. Pref., 1923	66	68 .....
24¼	Ldn. North-East. 5 p.c. Pref. Ord.	23½	24½ .....
11⅝	Do. Def. Ord.	11¼	11¾ .....
—	Do. 4 p.c. 1st Pref.	60	62 .....
—	Do. 4 p.c. 2nd Pref.	47	49 .....
65	Metropolitan	64½	65½ .....
79	Do. District	78⅛	79½ .....
74	Southern Pref. Ord.	73½	74½ .....
31¼	Do. Def. Ord.	31½	32¼ .....
—	Do. 5 p.c. Pref.	87	90 .....
23/10	Underground Elec. (£1)	25/6	26 6
123	Do. Income Bonds	123	124 + ½

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN RAILS.

92	Antofagasta	90	92" -1
—	Bolivar G.W. Ord.	93	95 .....
—	Bahia Blanca Guar. Stk	80	82 .....
100½	Buenos Ayres Gt. Sthn.	100	102" .....
94	Buenos Ayres & Pacific	93	95" .....
88¾	Buenos Ayres and W.	88	90" .....
—	Canadian National Guar.	69	71 .....
225	Canadian Pacific	228	230 +1
91⅛	Central Argentine	91	93" .....
85½	Do. Def.	85	87" .....
88½	Central Uruguay	89	87½" .....
30	Cordoba Central	31	33 .....
89	Do. 1st Pref.	88	90 .....
57	Do. 2nd Pref.	56	58 - ½
92	Entre Rios	92	94 + ½
—	Do. 5 p.c. Cum. Pref	98	100 .....
—	Grand Trunk 4 p.c. Guar.	82	84 .....
—	Do. 4 p.c. Perp. Deb.	82	84 .....
57	Interest of Cent. Amer.	48½	49½ .....
62½	Leopoldina	61½	63½ .....
6¾	Mexican Rails	6½	7½ .....
16	Do. 8 p.c. Pref.	16	18 .....
8½	Do. 6 p.c. Pref.	7	9 .....
205	San Paulo Ord.	202	206 .....
51	United Havana	48	50 .....

AMERICAN RAILS.

—	Atchison	199	201" +1
—	Chesapeake	193	195 .....
—	Chicago Milwaukee	16	18 .....
—	Do. Def. (fully paid)	12	14 .....
2⅛	British Celanese Ord.	2 15/32	2 15/32 + ⅛
16·9	Do. Pref.	14/3	15/3 -0/3
28·0	Calico Printers	27/6	28·6 .....
6½	Canadian Celanese	5⅞	6 .....
66·3	Coats	66/0	67·0 .....
4⅝	Courtaulds	4 15/32	4 15/16 + ⅛
2 13/32	English Sewing Cotton	2 9/32	2 11/16 .....
44·9	Fine Spinners	45·0	46·0 +0/6
—	Linen Thread Ord.	1½	1¾ .....
27/0	Lister Ord.	26·6	27·6 .....
1¾	Nuera Silk	1 13/16	1 15/16 .....
1 15/32	Do. Def.	1 9/16	1 7/8 .....
29·0	Snia Viscosa	29·0	30·0 +0/6

TELEGRAPHS.

24¼	Anglo-American Def.	23⅞	24⅜ .....
75·0	Marconi Wireless Ord.	76·3	77·3 -0/3
4½	Do. Pref	4⅝	4⅝ .....
—	Do. Deb.	142	153 .....
54·9	Do. Marine	54·0	55·0 -0/6
35·0	Do. Canada	35·6	36·6 .....
—	Oriental Telephone	2⅞	3½ .....
48	Radio Corporation	48½	49 .....
11¼	Do. Pref. (850)	11⅛	11½ .....

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIALS.

27·0	Associated Cement	26·3	26·9 .....
7·0	Baird Television Ord.	6·9	7·3 .....
1⅛	Borax Con. Def.	1	1 3/32 .....
72	Brazilian Traction	74	75 + ½
44·6	British Aluminium	43/3	44·3 -0/6
10·3	British Inter. Pict. (3/-)	10/3	10·9 .....
31·6	British Match	31·9	32·3 +0/6
2 1/16	British Portland Cement	2 1/32	2 1/16 .....
31 7/8	British Oil and Cake	31·3	32·3 .....
6 15/32	British-American Tobacco	6 7/32	6 7/32 -0 1/16
59	Canadian Car	62	64 .....
18·9	Carmelite Trust (10/-)	21·6	22·6 +0/3
17⅛	Carreras	17 15/16	17 15/16 + ⅛
5·10½	Chemical & Metal. (2/-)	5·3	5·6 -0/3
12 5/32	Columbia Graphs.	12 15/16	13 1/16 .....
—	Crittall's Manufacturing	57·6	58·6 +0/6
7/0	Crystalate Gramo. Ord.	6·9	7·0 .....
25 1/16	Dunlop Rubber	25 1/16	26 1/16 +0/4½
—	Do. 6 p.c. Debs.	10 21/32	10 11/16 .....
25·3	Do. "C" Prefs.	1/4	1/6 .....
2 7/16	Duophone Ord.	2 5/16	2 7/16 -⅛
10·0	Do. Foreign	7/16	1/2 .....
—	Finlay (James)	4·8	5·1 .....
42·0	General Electric Ord.	41·9	42·3 .....
11 1/16	Goodson Gramophones	10·9	11·3 -0/3
13⅛	Gramophone Ord.	13 5/16	13 11/16 - ⅛
22·6	Harrods Stores	22·6	23·6 +0/6
23·0	Harrods (D.A.)	23·3	23·8 +0/3
5⅞	Henley's Telegraph	5 13/16	5 15/16 .....
—	Imperial Airways	18·4½	18·7½ .....
—	Imperial Tobacco Ord.	130·9	131·3 -0/6
44·6	Do. Canada	46·9	47·3 +1/0
28·0	Imp. Chem. Indus. Pref.	25·9	26·3 .....
38·9	Do. Ord.	39·3	39·9 -0/3
14 1/16	Do. Def.	14·6	14·9 -0/1½
13 1/32	Inter'l Holdings Ord.	13 3/32	13 5/32 - ⅛
39·3	Johnson and Phillips	39·0	40·0 +0/6
—	Keystone Knitting Def.	3·0	3·6 -0/1½
36½	Kreuger and Toll	35⅞	36⅜ - ⅛
22·0	Lever 7 p.c. Pref.	22·9	23·3 .....
—	Machine-Blade Sales	24·7½	25·4½ -0/1½
47·0	Margarine Union Ord.	47·4½	47·10½ +0/1½
34·3	Metro-Vickers Ord.	33·3	34·3 +0/3
22·6	Parent Trust Def.	1·4	2 .....
12/6	Platt Bros. Ord.	12/3	13·3 .....
—	Reckitt Ord.	83·4½	84 3/4 +0/6
—	Reliance Electric Def.	1/1½	1·4½ .....
42·0	Rolls Royce	42·0	43·0 .....
31/3	Ronco	1·6	1 11/16 .....
—	Ruth's Steam Stor. Ass.	44/3	44·9 +0/6
2¼	Salt Union	2 1/16	2 3/16 .....
102½	Sao Paulo Tram Deb.	102	107 .....
87	Shanghai Water Com.	86	88 .....
24⅞	Swedish Match "B"	24 9/16	24 11/16 .....
—	Taylor's Service	37/3	37·9 .....
—	Taylor Cash Chem. Def.	7/4½	7 7/16 +0/6
—	Tilling Ord.	5 7/16	5 9/16 .....
10	Triplex Glass	10⅛	10⅜ .....
—	United Molasses	1 31/32	1 15/16 .....
125	Victor Talking Machine	132½	133½ -3
22/3	Vine Products Ord. 5/- Sh.	21·9	22·3 -0/3
4	Vocalion Gram.	3⅞	3 15/16 - 1/32
1¼	Do. Foreign	1 13/32	1 17/32 .....
43/6	Wallpaper Def.	42/3	43·9 -0/3
3/6	Wireless Pictures	2 7/32	3 1/16 .....

OILS.

M.U.—November 5.			
2 5/16	Anglo-American	2 7/32	2 3/32 +1/16
1 5/16	Anglo-Ecuadorian	1 5/16	1⅜ +1/32
2 7/16	Anglo-Egyptian "B"	2 7/16	2 7/32 +1/32
4 5/8	Anglo-Persian Ord.	4 5/16	4 3/8 - 1/16
28·0	Do. 8 p.c. 1st Pref.	28·0	24·6 +0/3
28 10½	Do. 9 p.c. 2nd Pref.	28·9	29·3 .....
9 3/4	Do. 5 p.c. Deb.	97	98 .....
1¼	Apex Trinidad (2/- shares)	1 7/32	1 9/32 .....
1 1/8	Attock	1 1/16	1 1/16 .....
14·3	British Borneo Pet. (10/-)	13·9	14·3 +0·3
7/8	British Burmah (2/-)	7/8	8·0 .....
6·3	British Controlled	6 7/12	6 10½ -0 1/32
7·5	Do. Pref.	7 7/12	7 10½ -0·3
4 15/32	Burmah	4 13/32	5 +1/32
27·0	Do. 8 p.c. Pref.	27·0	27·6 .....
13·9	Canadian Eagle. Ord.	13·9	14·3 .....
11·9	Do. 7 p.c. 1st. Pref. ($5)	11·6	12·0 .....
13/3	Do. 8 p.c. Pref.	13·0	13·6 .....
2 7/16	Creole Synd	2 17/32	2 19/32 .....
2¼	Eagle Transport Pref.	8	8¼ .....
8 7/16	Kern River (10/-)	9 1/2	9 7/16 .....
—	Lago (no par value)	3½	3 5/16 .....
2 5/32	Lobitos	2¼	2 15/16 .....
15 4/6	Mexican Eagle Ord.	15 1/2	15 7/16 - 0 1/2
14 10½	Do. 8 p.c. Pref. New	14 7/32	15 1/4 .....
7 7/12	Do. 7 p.c. 1st Pref. (4 pesos)	7·6	8·0 .....
3/8	North Caucasian (10/-)	3·3	3·3 .....
3/9	Omnium	3·0	3·0 .....
—	Pan-American "B"	5 5/8	5 13/16 +2 1
14·0	Phœnix Oil	13 15/16	14 4½ .....
7·6	Do. 7½ shares	7·6	8·0 .....
33¼	Royal Dutch	38	38¼ +¼
5·4	Shell Transport	5·8	5 15/16 +5/16
9 13/16	Do. 5 p.c. Pref. (£10)	9 7/8	10·4 .....
25 10½	Do. 7 p.c. Pref.	25 7/16	25 11/16 .....
1·3	Spies (2/-)	1/0	1·3 .....
11 4½	Steaua Romana	11·3	11·9 +0 1/16
7·3	Tankers Pref	7·3	7·9 +0 1/16
5·0	Trinidad Central	4·9	5·3 +0·3
4 5/32	Trinidad Leasehold	4 1/16	4 1/4 +5/32
9 9/16	United Brit. Trinidad	10·0	10·3 +0·3
2·6	Ural Caspian	2·0	2·6 .....
4 1/32	V.O.C. Holdings	4 1/16	4 1/8 .....
3 15/16	Do. 7 p.c. Pref.	3 31/32	4 1/32 .....

RUBBERS.

1·3	Amal. Finance	1/3	.....
33·0	Anglo-Dutch	33·6	.....
2/6	Anglo-Java	3 4/3	.....
1 5/16	Anglo-Malay	19·0	.....
4·3	Bertam Cons.	4·3	.....
3 4/7	Bukit Mertajam	3·6	+0 1/2
1 7/8	Bukit Sembawang	1 7/12	.....
23/0	Grand Central	25·0	.....
1 3/4	Highlands	35·0	.....
15

Please, Mummy!

When the water is coming out of the tap like a roaring lion and the ducks and the goldfish are swimming on the terrible waves—then Mother often adds to the bath just one thing more. She melts a Reckitt's Bath Cube in the water. Down it goes! And then the water is so nice and soft and smells so sweet and when you get out you are like a fairy that's had a bath in a flower. Mother says so. And Mother knows it has restored and refreshed the little body that has been on the go all day.

Reckitt's Bath Cubes can be obtained at all Grocers, Stores, etc., at 2d. each or in dainty cartons of six for 1/-.

RECKITT'S BATH CUBES

Essence of Flowers *Lavender & Verbena*

RECKITTS (Ireland) LTD., RATHFARNHAM.

A Regal Restaurant for DUBLIN

Opening To-day, Nov. 8

It has come at last! The Restaurant Dublin has been waiting for. A rendezvous worthy of our Capital and expressive of its social life. To-day the doors of the new Plaza Restaurant will be flung wide in welcome to all who appreciate good food served in an atmosphere of comfort, luxury, refinement, and good taste.

OPEN 12 noon till 1 a.m.

Furnishing and fittings are on a sumptuous scale never before seen in Ireland. Shaded lights, soft carpets and sweet music create an air of distinction in which every meal is a banquet.

Vast Accommodation.

Hygienic Storage and Cooking.

60 Waiters and Waitresses.

Modern Heating and Ventilation.

Cleanliness, method, and efficiency seem inevitable in such surroundings, and the aim of the proprietors is to give a new meaning to the word Service as applied to catering. All cooking is done by Gas.

600 to 1,000 people can sit down at table and every patron can be assured that each morsel has been prepared by one of the eight French Chefs who work under the direction of the head chef, lately Chef de Cuisine at the famous Palais George V., Paris. Six Irish boys are also undergoing training here as chefs at the request of our progressive Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

There is a menu at which you stare in amazement. Such variety suggests an organisation so complex and clever that the average man is lost in admiration and the most fickle appetite becomes lively at a reading. Come to-day, or as soon after as possible, and give yourself a treat.

The PLAZA RESTAURANT

MIDDLE ABBEYSTREET, DUBLIN

CAN'T YOU SLEEP?

Your NERVES need

VIROL AND MILK

Virol-and-Milk gives healthy natural sleep because it removes the cause of sleeplessness. It feeds the starved, strained nerves with the special food they require in an easily assimilated form. The very first glass does good.

Virol and Milk is a Golden Powder sold in Tins at 2/-, 3/9; Family size 8/6. You simply add hot (not boiling) water.

VIROL LTD., EALING, W.5.

YESTERDAY'S CASES IN THE COURTS

THE CLANDILLON LIBEL ACTION.

EXPERT WITNESSES CALLED FOR THE DEFENCE.

Expert evidence was called for the defence yesterday in the Clandillon libel action, which is being tried before Mr. Justice Hanna and a jury in the High Courts, Dublin. Mr. O'Sullivan, one of the defendants, was again under cross-examination for some hours, after which Mr. Herbert Hughes, a musical critic, and Professor Bergin, of University College, Dublin, gave evidence as to their opinion of the plaintiffs' book and Mr. O'Sullivan's review.

The plaintiffs are Seamus Clandillon, Director Dublin Broadcasting Station, and his wife, Mnighread Ni Annagain; and the defendants, Donal J. O'Sullivan, Clerk of the Senate; G. W. Russell ("A.E."), Editor *Irish Statesman;* and the Irish Statesman Publishing Company. The plaintiffs claim £2,000 damages for alleged libel in a review of the book of old Irish airs, "Londubh an Chairn," written by Mr. O'Sullivan, and published in the *Irish Statesman.* I defence of the review fair comment is pleaded.

A BOOK OF SONGS.

WHAT THE PUBLIC EXPECTS.

Resuming his cross-examination of Mr. O'Sullivan, one of the defendants, Mr. Martin Maguire, K.C., asked—Is it any harm for the Clandillons to collect into one book songs which they had already published and which were out of print?—In buying a book of songs one expects to get something new.

You have a craze for novelty?—Something fresh which one has not seen before.

Is it your case that the Clandillons have been parading before the public in this country for over a quarter of a century with appalling ignorance of already existing works on this subject of folk music?—It is my case that they showed themselves ignorant of standard collections.

Do you say that they have been masquerading before the public with a pretended knowledge that they did not have?—Since 1904 they have published nothing on their own.

They have sung these songs, written articles and brought out books—who has a better right to sing songs?—They have written no scholarly or analytical articles on Irish music or poetry.

You mean that they have not risen to your standard?—I do not put it in that fashion.

Your idea of the Gaelic tradition in this country is that it is taken from a book?—There is very little tradition about that song (indicating a particular song).

The witness added that he had already stated in the plainest terms that he expressly disclaimed any professional imputation against either Mr. or Mrs. Clandillon.

Although you have instructed counsel here to rake up the past thirty years to see if anything could be brought against them?—When I am brought here on a charge of libel it is incumbent on me to take all possible steps to have my character vindicated.

And you think that you can vindicate your own character by slinging mud at the Clandillons?—If I had contributed to the papers articles of the character which they have contributed during the past twenty-five or thirty years, would you have brought them here as evidence against me?

Mr. Maguire—Do you think that you can whitewash your own character by attacking the Clandillons and throwing mud upon them?—I have never attacked them, nor have I thrown mud on them.

THE SONGS IN THE BOOK.

The witness was cross-examined in detail as to his references to several of the songs in the book, and with regard to a particular instance it was put to him that there was a suggestion that Mrs. Clandillon took an air from the Journal of the Folk Song Society. She said that she had been singing it in public for eighteen years.

The witness said that Miss Lucy Broadwood sent a copy to Mrs. Clandillon.

Mr. Justice Hanna asked who was Miss Lucy Broadwood, and what was her connection with Irish folk songs.

Witness—She is one of a distinguished family of musicians, now an elderly lady; her people were the Broadwood piano people. She was one of the founders and up to two years ago was editor of the journal of the Folk Song Society. She is also the author of numerous collections of English folk songs. She came here in the summer of 1905 and went to a district near Cappoquin, and collected a number of Irish airs, which were published in the journal of the Folk Song Society. She is one of the most distinguished living folk song experts.

The witness further said that he accepted Mrs. Clandillon's statement now that she did not take it from the journal of the Folk Song Society.

Mr. Maguire—Can you explain how it is that the Clandillons were singing that particular song (referring to a song in the book) before 1911, when you say that it was first published?—A prize was offered in 1911 at the Oireachtas for an original song, words and air. Mr. Clandillon submitted this song—I do not know when he composed it—and it got the first prize. It was published in the "Claidheamh Soluis" in July, 1911. The fact that it had been published anywhere is not stated in this book ("Londubh an Chairn").

Would it not have been fair to the Clandillons to have stated there, in connection with this song, that it was their own work and had obtained a prize, rather than convey to the public the impression that, at any rate, it might have been taken from the "Claidheamh Soluis"; do you think it was no part of the duty of a critic to point out the genuine authorship of this song and its source?—If I had given authors I should have referred to numerous cases where the authors were not mentioned in these notes (notes to "Londubh an Chairn"), because they were not known by the editors.

Do you think that in your review it was right and proper to suppress the fact that some of these particular items had been already written, printed and published by the Clandillons themselves?—As regards this particular song, there is no statement whatever in the notes that this song had been previously printed.

Why did not you in common decency make a note in the review that, although that song had been printed before, it was undoubtedly the work of the Clandillons? Are they not entitled to reproduce their own work?—Quite.

THE CARNEGIE TRUST.

Mr. Maguire asked if the witness had not stated on the previous day that in his belief the Carnegie Trust had been deceived.

The witness hotly objected to the use by counsel of the word "deceived," and said that he did not state that the Clandillons deceived anybody. His belief was that the Carnegie Trustees, being men of ordinary intelligence and understanding ordinary English, were under a misconception that these airs were substantially unpublished.

Mr. Justice Hanna—That is what you intended to convey?

Witness—Certainly; that is the point.

Replying to Mr. Maguire, he said that the Carnegie Trustees were not experts in folk music. He had explained his belief that the Carnegie Trust was under a misconception

You know that the Carnegie Trustees act under the advice of experts or committees? I presume they do. I know they have refused to disclose the names of the people who advised them in the matter.

You say that the Carnegie Trustees and the Oxford University Press were under a misconception?—That is my honest belief.

The witness further said that the misconception arose, if it did arise, from the fact that the experts appointed by the Trust to consider the book before it was published may have formed, and then given, a wrong opinion of the contents and merits of the book.

Mr. Magnire—I suggest that the only reasonable conclusion that people reading your article could come to was that the people responsible for this misconception in the mind of the Carnegie Trust were the Clandillons, and no one else?—Emphatically no; every publisher has his readers for every class of work, and it is on the advice of experts in the last resource that the publishers act.

Mr. Justice Hanna—Mr. Maguire's question is that the ordinary man reading your last paragraph could come to no other conclusion than that you were imputing to the Clandillons the origin of the misconception that you allege the Carnegie Trustees were under. Do you agree that that is the meaning of your words or do you dissent?

Witness—I emphatically dissent.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Maguire (to witness)—Why did not you attack the experts of the Carnegie Trust and not the Clandillons?—Is that the province of a reviewer?

Is that the excuse for the attack, that the responsibility might be on someone else?—I make no attack.

You do not consider this review an attack?—No.

Have you and your legal advisers obtained every line of the correspondence that passed between the Clandillons and the Carnegie Trustees?—I presume so.

Mr. Fitzgerald—On an order for discovery from the Court.

Mr. Maguire (to witness)—Has it been examined minutely?—I presume so.

Has it been raked and ransacked?—Not by me; I have not even read it through once. He added that the names of the experts were not in the documents which had been disclosed.

Do you suggest that the Clandillons have suppressed the names of the experts?—Mr. Clandillon stated himself that he did not know them.

Being asked by Mr. Justice Hanna if he had read the correspondence, the witness said that he did not read it completely, but probably the greater part of it, and, in reply to a further question as to whether he found anything in it to justify an allegation that the Clandillons brought about a misconception, he said that there occurred to him a phrase about a real work of scholars.

Mr. Maguire—Did you find a single untrue thing in the correspondence under the hands of the Clandillons?—I am quite unable to tell you.

You think that is a fair answer?—It is my only answer.

You have been about nine years in this country?—Yes.

Do you not think that this country has treated you rather well?—You mean I have prospered in it?

Do you not think that you have done rather well in this country?—What do you mean?

Have you prospered?—Yes, thanks be to God.

In nine years this country has placed you in one of the most prominent and highly-paid positions in the whole country? It is one of the most prominent, but I am not sure whether it is one of the most highly-paid positions.

Your knowledge of the Irish language was one of the qualifications which obtained for you that position?—Yes, undoubtedly.

Do you not think that it is a little ungrateful of you to attack people like the Clandillons, who have been at this work for the last 25 or 30 years, and devoted to it the energies of their lives?—No, sir. I have prospered in this country. I feel that I am an Irishman returned to the land of his fathers, and I love this country terribly. I feel that my country has been humiliated by the publication of this book, and I still feel that very deeply indeed. That is one of the reasons I reviewed the book in the way I did.

A REVIEWER'S PROVINCE.

Mr. Justice Hanna—In connection with your own works, did you or anyone on your behalf ever apply to the Carnegie Trust for assistance?—Yes; I believe the Irish Folk Song Society of London did so.

Did they get it?—No.

Would you call "An Londubh" of 1904 a scholarly book?—No. It was merely a book of songs without notes.

What is your conception of your duty in reviewing that book towards authors and towards the public?—I consider that, in the case of a reviewer reviewing a book sent to a paper for publication and received by him from that paper to review it—I consider that he is bound to state his honest opinion without bias or malice of that book as a whole. It is not incumbent upon him to throw in a few words of praise in an otherwise unfavourable review. He is not necessarily unfair if, after having formed a totally unfavourable review of a book, he says so in no uncertain language, provided that he keeps within the bounds of ordinary journalistic literary decency in criticism. Further, I am of the opinion that it is not incumbent upon a literary or musical critic to survey the whole of a book. I hold that a critic is perfectly entitled to restrict his article to any particular branch of the book that he wishes.

Mr. Justice Hanna—Your view is that you are entitled to take one or two aspects of a work and write a review on the demerits of that, regardless of the merits of any other part?—My own position was that I had looked at this book in all its aspects, and had found them invariably bad in my honest opinion.

Is it not a common thing for reviewers to give the public some information as to who the authors are?—I would say not.

In respect of the application for assistance which was refused by the Carnegie Trust,

Mr. Fitzgerald said that the application was refused because the Trust considered that the work was the undertaking of such a well-known reprint that they did not think they should subscribe to it; they thought that it should be self-supporting.

MR. HERBERT HUGHES.

Mr. Herbert Hughes, examined for the defence by Mr. Fitzgerald, said that he was an Irishman, born in Belfast, and since 1911 he had acted as musical critic for the *Daily Telegraph.* He had made a study of Irish folk-songs, and was a one-time honorary organist at St. Peter's Catholic Church, Belfast. In 1901 he entered the Royal College of Music, London, and in 1903, while still a student there, he organised, with the late Francis J. Biggar, a harp festival in Belfast and an exhibition of old texts and instruments relating to Irish traditional music. In 1903 and 1904 he collected Irish folk-music in the County Donegal, and embodied the results of that collection in "Songs of Uladh" (Ulster), published in 1904. He was one of the original founders of the Irish Folk Songs Society and joint co-editor with Mrs. Milligan-Fox of its early Journals. He adjudicated at the Glens of Antrim Feis in 1909, and produced "Irish Country Songs," which had had a large sale. He reviewed "Londubh an Chairn," and had never met Mr. O'Sullivan before he himself published his review. He never saw Mr. O'Sullivan's review before his own was published.

Mr. Fitzgerald (quoting from the witness's review)—"After a careful perusal, it is not easy to say for what public the volume is intended. . . . A slight to the honourable traditions of Irish scholarship. . . .

Do you still think that?—I do. The arrangement of the musical notation seems to me to be the work of unpractised hands, inefficiently done, and without ordinary musical scholarship. It was obvious to me that it was full of mistakes that a child in the early stages of elementary musical education would not make. In some instances it is rhythmical nonsense.

Questioned as to the origin of the song, "Eamonn an Chnuic" ("Ned of the Hill"), the ownership of which was claimed by Mrs. Clandillon, the witness said that this song was a very close variant of "Kitty Tyrrell." There was no essential difference between the airs.

Mr. O'Sullivan's review was, in his opinion, a fair criticism of "Londubh an Chairn."

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

In the course of replies to questions put by Mr. Geoghegan, in cross-examination, the witness said that he was not an Irish speaker, and in the present matter he only dealt with the music.

Do you suggest that the Irish words do not sing to the tunes in this book?—I have not made that statement.

Will you make that statement?—I will not. He further said that he was familiar with Irish folk music, but he had not said that he was an expert.

Being questioned as to some of the airs in the book, he said that in many cases they were variants more or less close.

With regard to Mr. O'Sullivan's review, the witness gave it as his opinion that it was not a criticism of persons, but of the book.

Mr. Geoghegan—Do you agree that the legitimate province of a reviewer is to review the book without regard to the author?—I would say so. I do not admit that the words are personal abuse.

In further evidence, he said, as to the non-acknowledgment of sources, that it might not have been done consciously. He did not see that the review imputed plagiarism.

Questions followed as to whether the Carnegie Trust had been placed under a misconception, and the witness said that he thought the Carnegie Trust people misled themselves. "In other words," he added, "I do not think their Expert Committee is an Expert Committee. I do not think it functions. I do not know their names."

Mr. Geoghegan—You are aware that they do not divulge the names of their musical adjudicators?

Witness—It would be much better if they did.

PROFESSOR BERGIN.

Professor Bergin, Ph.D., Litt.D., Professor of Old Irish in University College, Dublin, examined by Mr. Bewley, said that he had read the review that was complained of. He thought that it was a stiff—a severe—review. He had heard of cases where books had been withdrawn in consequence of such reviews.

Mr. Bewley—Is it in the interests of scholarship and science that severe reviews should be published?—Absolutely.

Proceeding, the witness said that the use of the word "slovenly" in the review struck him as not being exaggerated. He had used that word himself in reviews.

What did "broadcasting" convey to your mind?—The ordinary meaning of the word.

Was it a sneer at Mr. Clandillon's profession?—No.

The witness mentioned that he had been associated with Mr. Clandillon years ago in connection with the study of Irish, and he had the kindest recollections of that association.

Do you consider that Mr. Clandillon is a competent person to write a scholarly book?—I do not associate scholarship with Mr. Clandillon.

You think that it was a fair basis to review this book on—that it had been published as a scholarly work?—Yes.

Is it a scholarly work in any way?—No.

Following evidence as to details in the production of the book,

Mr. Bewley said: One of the complaints in reference to the book is that accents are to a great extent omitted?

Witness—I would call that untidy. If "slovenly" is considered impolite, I consider it untidy.

The further hearing was adjourned until to-day.

Mr. Martin Maguire, K.C.; Mr. James Geoghegan, K.C., and Mr. George Moonan (instructed by Mr. C. J. Murray, LL.D.) appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. J. M. FitzGerald, K.C.; Mr. C. Lavery, K.C., and Mr. C. A. Maguire (instructed by Messrs. A. Cox and Co.) for Mr. O'Sullivan; and Mr. Bewley, K.C., and Mr. Marnan (instructed by Messrs. A. Cox and Co.) for Mr. Russell and the Irish Statesman Publishing Co.

LABOURERS' COTTAGES SCHEME.

DUBLIN LANDOWNER'S APPEAL.

(BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE, MR. JUSTICE FITZGIBBON AND MR. JUSTICE MURNAGHAN.)

The hearing was resumed of the appeal by the plaintiff in the case of Arthur G. Ringwood, farmer, of Carduff, Blanchardstown, Co. Dublin, against the North Dublin R.D.C. from an order made in the High Court by Mr. Justice Sullivan and Mr. Justice Hanna, on appeal from an order made by the late Circuit Judge Dromgoole, relating to a scheme for the erection of labourers' cottages on the plaintiff's lands. The High Court order appealed from varied and amended Judge Dromgoole's order of 11th June, 1926, in some respects, directing that the respondents, the Rural District Council, should be at liberty to enter judgment against the plaintiff and appellant, Mr. Ringwood, for their costs of the appeal, each party to abide their own costs of the proceedings in the Circuit Court, and the respondents undertaking to take no steps to acquire the sites or plots on the plaintiff's lands or to erect cottages thereon unless and until the pump which they proposed to sink on the lands, west of the sites of the cottages to be erected, had been sunk and was in effective working condition for providing a proper supply of water.

Mr. Denning, K.C., and Mr. M. Walker (instructed by Messrs. Baker, Ringwood and Gordon) appeared for the appellant, Mr. Ringwood; and Mr. Brereton Barry (instructed by Mr. L. J. O'Neill) for the respondents, the North Dublin R.D.C.

The appellant's case having been put before the Court by Mr. Denning, K.C., and Mr. Walker the previous day,

Mr. Brereton Barry presented the case for the respondents, explaining at length the various steps and proceedings taken with respect to the scheme.

Mr. Denning, K.C., replying, raised the point about the right of agricultural labourers to have an extension made to the plots allotted to them under certain circumstances.

The Court reserved judgment.

FUNERAL OF MR. W. J. BASTOW.

Much regret has been expressed by a large circle of friends at the sudden death of Mr. W. J. Bastow, late Valuer on the staff of the General Valuation Office, which occurred on Monday morning. On the day before he had, as usual, attended Divine Service at Blackhall place Methodist Church, of which he had since early childhood been a member. During his long life he had earned the respect and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. In church life he had carried out the duties of the highest offices open to laymen with zest and efficiency. He took a deep interest in the history of the City of Dublin, and frequently lectured on this subject. There was a large and representative attendance at his funeral yesterday in Mount Jerome Cemetery. The Service was conducted by the Rev. A. Harbinson, B.A., and a brief appreciative address was given by the Rev. James M. Alley. The Rev. T. Byers, of Ormond Quay Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. W. R. Budd also took part in the Service. Deep sympathy is felt for Mr. Bastow's widow, son, and daughters in their loss.

The chief mourners were:—W. R. Bastow (son), W. R. Bastow (grandson), W. H. R. Murray (brother-in-law), J. P. Kent (cousin), W. Williamson (son-in-law).

There were also present:—The Rev. S. T. Boyd, B.A.; the Rev. C. H. Macartney Clayton, M.A.; the Rev. J. W. R. Campbell, M.A.; the Rev. W. H. Coulter, M.A.; the Rev. L. H. Cullen, the Rev. T. Byers, Messrs. R. Griffin, C. Cooper, H. M. Havelin, W. Tinsley, W. G. Kirkpatrick, George W. Verdon, Dermot Webb, R. G. M'Hugh, W. H. Kirkwood, James Wood, L. G. Banton, John Carbury, P. Williams, F. A. Connolly, Ernest Logan, George L. Humphreys, John F. Rockett, Joseph A. Rockett, E. P. M'Donnell, A. L. M'Donnell, J. Armstrong Brown, A. Davison, James Boyd, T. Bradshaw, P. Gough, J. F. Marnden, A. P. Kelly, T. Maher, A. H. Armstrong, T. Attwooll, W. F. Hanna, F. Reid, J. P. M'Grath, Hugh M. Wood, W. B. Wood, R. Graham, A. Hursey, J. A. Mackey, J. M'Ennally, R. J. Boucher, H. G. Smith, LL.D.; Robert Morgan, W. P. Kirwan, J. C. Hehir, V. C. Lalor, John Horan, Joseph Horan, F. G. C. Gillespie, George Hopley, William Jones, M.P.S.I.; John Edwards, A. L. M'Coy, A. H. Gibson, E. Ryan.

FROM THE LEGAL DIARY.

LAW NOTICES—Thursday, November 8.

AN CHUIRT BHREITHEAMHNAIS UACHTARACH (the Supreme Court).—At 11 o'clock. For judgment—Deuroche v. Power. For hearing. Appeals—Gallagher, decd., Larkin v. Hollinshead and ors., at hearing; Martin v. Cuvble. The following cases will next be listed for hearing—Burke and ors. v. Dublin Corpn. (specially fixed); Barry, decd., Mulhern v. Clery; Plunkett v. Lenahan; in re a debtor summons, Little, O'Gladhaigh and Proud, solicitors for appellant.

AN CLAIRITHOIR DON PRIMH-BHREITHEAMH (the Registrar to the Chief Justice).—Before Dr. Webb, Assistant Registrar, at 11.30 o'clock—Gillilat, a minor. Before Mr. Magahan, at 11 o'clock—Feh. sec., Rowan; do., F. Sutton; do., Brady and Dawson; do., Peebles and Knox; do., Greene.

AN ARD-CHUIRT BHREITHEAMHNAIS (the High Court).—In Court 1, at 11 o'clock. Dublin Circuit Appeals—M'Donagh v. Mulholland, at hearing; M'Dermott v. Rose; Donnelly v. M'Cready; Brien v. M'Gurry; Limerick S.S. Co. v. Minister of Commerce and Industry; Nolan v. Graves; Wilson v. M'Mahon; M'Mahon v. Wilson. For Friday, 9th November, at 11 o'clock. Summonses—Bennett v. Lucas (part heard); Davies v. Alexander.

TRIALS BY JURY.—In Court 4, at 11 o'clock. Non-Jury—Donegal Co. Council v. Hibernian Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd. (moneys due), at hearing.

In Court 5, at 11 o'clock. Jury—Clandillon and anor. v. O'Sullivan and others (libel), at hearing. The jurors sworn in the above case at hearing are required to attend this morning in Court 6, at 11 o'clock. The unsworn jurors need not attend until Monday next, Nov. 12th.

In Court 3, at 11 o'clock. Non-Jury—Thornbert and Lambert v. Collins (breach of contract). For Friday, 9th November. Non-Jury—Mooney v. M'Grath (rent, &c.).

OIFIG AN SCRUDORA (the Examiners' Office).—Mr. Ellerker—Hickey v. Bashford; Ebrill v. M'Carthy; E. Blake, decd., Blake v. Crean; Young v. Young; Mr. Healy (Room 61)—Moorhead v. Kirkwood, 1912, 347—same v. same, 1912-349; Fagan v. Russell; M. Scanlon, decd., Quirke v. Scanlon; Coffey v. Fanning; C. L. Wright, decd., Wright v. Eagle Heather v. Rogers; F. A. Waldi, decd., Waldi v. Kettlewell; Mr. Dickinson (Room 74), at 11 o'clock—Charles Lynch, from 25th ult.; Charles Lynch, from 25th ult.; Hollingsbead v. Murphy, from 25th ult.; Mr. Adderley (Room 59), at 11 o'clock—J. Healy, decd., Healy v. Healy.

OIFIG AN MHAISTIR-MHEASAIREACHTA (the Taxing-Master's Office).—Master Dennigs, at 11 o'clock. Examte Taxations—A person of unsound mind (S.S., Maxwell, Weldon and Co.); same, J. E. M'Dermott; Shackleton v. Irish Sugar Manufacturing Co., Ltd.; F. C. Jameson. Master Macnamara, at 12 o'clock—Leix Co. Council to White, W. T. White; Conlon v. Minister for Defence, A. Cox and Co.; Kennedy, a bankrupt, Collins and Son.

BANKRUPTCY.—Before the Registrar, at 11 o'clock—Arrangt., pr. dte., H. F. Chidley; do., veh. sce., Scallan and Co.; O'Brien, veh. sale, sec. Crowley, Bolger and Crowley; arrangt., reference, Collins and Son; do., veh. sale, do.; Brady, veh. mtgee. sale, J. C. Callan.

IRISH LAND COMMISSION.—Examiners' Chambers, at 93 Merrion square. Before Mr. Sullivan, at 11 o'clock—E. J. Singleton (Gabbett's head rent), vouch. At 12 o'clock—Pyne's estate (Fermoy head rent). Before Mr. Franks, at 11.30 o'clock—Joseph Cooman and ors. (C.C. 4), vouch. Before Mr. Lees, at 11 o'clock—Zoe A. Tanzay (86 38), vouch. At 3 o'clock—M. Flynn (S 371), discharge rulings. Before Mr. Grove White, at 11 o'clock—Grace Heeden (S. 6373), discharge rulings and settle schedule. At 3 o'clock—H. O. Curwen and ors. S. 1516), settle schedule.

AN CHUIRT CHUARDA (the Circuit Court).—Circuit Criminal Court. Before Judge Dwyer, at Green street Courthouse, at 11 o'clock. Full attendance of jurors requested. Absent jurors will be fined. Before Circuit Judge Shannon, at Court No. 5, Dublin Castle, at 11 o'clock. Workmens Compensation Act, 1906—Martin Brussels applt., Siemens Schuckertwerke, Ltd. respts.; Agnes Breen applt., ecclesiastical Board, Ltd. respts.; Samuel Cannell applt., Corporation of Dublin respts.; A. S. Clarke applt., John Lynch respt.; Gerald Desmond applt., Corporation of Dublin respts.; Annie Deathe applt., Brown Thomas and Co. respts.; James Digneen applt., James Pearse, Ltd., respts.; Andrew Fitzharris applt., M. J. Fitzpatrick and Son respts.; Helena Grainger applt., Power & Hunter respt.; John Hecker applt., James Doyle respt.; Wm. Jenkinson applt., P. Donnelly and Son respts.; Joseph Maher applt., Fitzgerald and Leonard respts.; John Moore applt., Jos. J. Lally respts.; Bridget M'Guinness applt., James P. Comber respts.

AN CUIRTEAR CONTAE (the County Registrar).—At 12.15 o'clock—Sec. v. Rushton; Gordon v. Inman and Co., Ltd., tax costs; Inman and Co., Ltd. v. Gordon, tax costs.

OIREACHTAS.—Coiste ar Bhille Priobhaideach (Private Bill Committee).

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. Patrick's Cathedral.—Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Matins at 10 a.m. Psalms, 53, 89. Te Deum Fortitudinis. Chant 42. Jubilate, 5. Hymn, 471. Evening Service at 4 o'clock. Magnificat. Nunc Dimittis. Wood in E flat. Anthem, "Almighty and everlasting God," Gibbons, 9.

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GREAT FINISH FOR THE SEFTON.

SKRUN PRINCE WINS ON THE POST.

A CONSISTENT SPRINTER.

FROM OUR TRAVELLING CORRESPONDENT.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday Night.

The fog had lifted when racing began this afternoon, and instead of a view of nothing but the chair fence, as we had yesterday, it was possible to see the horses, though a little indistinctly, as they were making the canal turn in the race for the Grand Sefton. It is doubtful whether there has been a finer finish for this steeplechase than that of this afternoon; for Skrun Prince only won it in the last few strides by a head and a head from May King and Rampant, Ballyhanwood being the only other to finish out of a field of sixteen runners.

There may have been many higher-class fields for the race, but the finish made up for everything that was lacking in this respect. There were some ragged lots in the party, and easily the best-looking horse that went out of the paddock was May King, who started favourite, with Skrun Prince and Ruddyman his nearest market rivals.

FIRST FENCE, FIRST FALL.

The grief began quickly, for at the very first fence Fairfield, usually one of the safest of Liverpool jumpers, came down with Uncle Ben, a horse recently sold out of Cunningham's Youghal stable to Mr. H. B. Brandt, who keeps a horse or two at his own place in Sussex. The next to go was Castletown, and then Crockanoir came a purler at the chair fence.

May King led over the water from Gay Dog and The Gosling. At Bechers the field had been reduced by half. Then the Grand National winner, Tipperary Tim, was pulled up. Coming to the canal turn The Gosling may have gone slightly in front of May King, but at Valentine's he was cheered out by Gay Dog. Coming to the last open ditch Great Care seemed to have remembered that he fell there last year; for he stopped dead and refused point blank to approach it.

This reduced the field to four, with Skrun Prince the worst-placed of the lot. May King was jumping well, and Cullinan was riding a beautiful race on him, keeping him just a little in front and steering well clear of all the trouble. He did not meet the last fence quite right, and Rampant, whom Owen Anthony trains for his brother, Colonel Anthony, landed in front of him, Skrun Prince being then a few lengths in the rear, but going well.

A GREAT FINISH.

On the flat May King closed again with Rampant, but a bump from the latter did not do him any good. The pair were fighting out a strenuous finish, when Skrun Prince, amid great excitement, just got up on the outside to win a great race on the post.

Skrun Prince is a real good stamp of a Liverpool horse, who is by The Raft (a stallion who won many races in England and then sired several winners while in the ownership of Mr. Pat. Rogers) from Daisy, the dam of a winner or two, and I believe that he was sold to come to England by Mr. Cargill, of Trim. Mr. Johnny Harper, the York dealer, had him for a time, and won with him a little race at the Moore Hunt meeting, but he was then beaten by Old Mask On, who gave him 7lb., and finished in front of him.

Then he passed into the ownership of Sir Frederick Freake, the popular international polo player of other days, and went to the stable of Rimell at Kinnersley, in Worcestershire, where he still remains.

A PROMISING START.

His antecedents have not been distinguished, and yesterday's effort was a far, far bigger thing than he had ever done. He ran here in the name and colours of Colonel P. D. Stewart, an ex-cavalry officer, who lives in Warwickshire, and used until recently to ride some jumpers of his own, which Mr. Fred Withington trained for him. It was the first time he had ever seen a Liverpool fence, and he acquitted himself so well that one day we may be thinking of his prospects in the Grand National. All the same I think that May King was slightly unlucky to have lost.

Owen Anthony, who was third with Rampant, won the Abbeystead Three-Year-Old Hurdle with Clear Cash, a promising young horse, whom Sir John Grey owns. This son of Dibs had made a very good impression at Manchester last week by winning a similar event in very fast time, and he started favourite here, but he had not much to spare in the market from Lady Helen McCalmont's recent purchase, Wondrous, whom Mr. Hubert Hartigan had brought from Ireland.

Ted Leader rode Wondrous, and he seemed to make a lot of use of him, for he was going on well past Clear Cash, who made the running at half-way. Between the last two hurdles he was losing ground, and was beaten, and Clear Cash went on to be challenged on the flat by the Scottish horse, Swashbuckler. The latter headed him, and his jockey, Tannock, crossed right in front of the favourite, so palpable a cross that there would probably have been an objection had he finished first.

Pellerin, however, switched Clear Cash to the outside, and got up again to win cleverly by half a length, Gladsmuir, from Mr. Hastings' stable, finishing third in front of Wondrous, with the Sandown winner, Sandro, fifth. These five had the race to themselves all the way.

CAME FROM IRELAND.

The jumping events were, of course, the best of the day; but the flat racing was interesting all the way through. Orthodoxos and Flying Blood came from Ireland to run for the Palatine Selling Plate. Neither was well away, and it would appear that the standing start here may militate against the chances of Irish horses who come to run in England and have not been used to it. Orthodoxos finished last, and Flying Blood was second, beaten two lengths by Stolen Joy. The winner made 340 guineas and Flying Blood was sold to remain in England for 100 guineas.

Tag End ran a sour race in the Croxteth Handicap, where he had every chance and was heavily gambled on. He was well enough away, but a furlong from home he had had enough, and Oak Ridge went on. He, however, hung a little, and only won by a short head and a head from Pobieda and Moya, with Graud Glacier fourth. On merit, Oak Ridge may now justly be classified as about the best and most consistent sprinter in training. Mr. Frank Cundell gave only £80 for him last year, when he seemed to be broken down beyond repair. Take a Glass was left entirely.

Mr. J. S. Joel had a little consolation for the defeat of Tag End when old Obvious, a moderate plater last year, showed his liking for the course again by winning the Ford High-Weight Handicap by a neck from Pilgrim's Belle and a moderate field of horses, in which the Irish colt, Flying Arab, finished third.

LONDON CUP WINNER AGAIN.

Lord Derby drew a blank on this second day also, for in the Apprentices' Plate his Lamlash was beaten a length and a half by Frank Bare, who had won the London Cup at Alexandra Park for Wootton last Saturday.

The Grosvenor Cup is the chief event tomorrow, and on this easy course another chance may be given to the Cambridgeshire failure, SUNNY TRACE. There will be a runner from Ireland in the Rous Memorial Nursery, Ennis Bridge, whose form in his own country reads to be good. The Niche and Solicitude colt were respectively second and third to Drift at Newmarket last week, and the former has a 5lb. advantage in the weights. SOLICITUDE COLT will, however, this time have the services of Richards instead of Richardson, and this may turn the scale in his favour. KENTISH PLOVER should win the Duchy Stakes.

GALTEE MORE.

SPECIAL SELECTIONS FOR TO-DAY.

Daily Sketch :—Double—The Niche and Sea Crag.

Daily Mirror :—Double — Vantage Belle and Grease Paint.

Daily Express :—Safety Bet — Sea Crag. Double—Sea Crag and Ennis Bridge.

EAST GALWAY HUNT.

The above Hunt will hold their annual Point-to-Point Races on Thursday, 4th April, at the Green Door, Portumna.—(Advt.)

LIVERPOOL RETURN.

SKRUN PRINCE TAKES SEFTON 'CHASE.

1.15—PALANTINE SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs. Two-year-olds. 5 f.

Mr. J. McLean's b. or br. g. STOLEN JOY, by Trespasser — Heliofaer ..... 8-5 D. McGuigan 1

Mrs. D. Rogers's FLYING BLOOD, 8-8 J. Dines 2

Sir H. Meux's CHEVIOTDALE, 8-0 ..... P. Beasley 3

Also ran—Orthodoxos (J. Doyle), Gilltown (H. Leach), The Blinking Duke (W. Stephenson), Spotty (J. Taylor), Potter's Wheel (T. Weston), White Blossom (G. Richards). Off 1.18. (Winner trained by McGuigan.)

Betting—3 to 1 agst. Potter's Wheel, 100 to 30 Killtown, 9 to 2 White Blossom, 13 to 2 STOLEN JOY, 100 to 12 Cheviotdale, 10 to 1 each Flying Blood and Orthodoxos, 20 to 1 any other.

Won by two lengths; a short head. Potter's Wheel was fourth and Orthodoxos last.

The winner was bought in for 340 guineas.

1.45—CROXTETH PLATE (HANDICAP) of 500 sovs. 5 f.

Mrs F. H. Cundell's ch. g. OAK RIDGE, by The Boss—Eagle Queen, 6, 8-11 ..... H. Graves 1

H.H. Aga Khan's POBIEDA, 3, 7-0 ..... L. Cordell 2

Mr. H. E. Steel's MOYA, 4, 6-0 ..... Beary 3

Also ran—Tag End (R. Carslake), The Hermit II. (F. Fox), Grand Glacier (G. Richards), Pollivog (J. Dines), Grandmaster (G. Baines), Rose Marie (K. Robertson), Take a Glass (W. Alford), Nance (S. Magee), Bright Steel), C. Adley, First Offence (W. Stephenson). Off 1.48. (Winner trained by Cundell.)

Betting—9 to 4 agst. Tag End, 100 to 12 Pollivog, 8 to 1 The Hermit II., 9 to 1 OAK RIDGE, 10 to 1 each Grand Glacier, Pobieda and Take a Glass, 100 to 8 Rose Marie, 100 to 6 any other.

Won by a short head; a neck. Grand Glacier was fourth and Take a Glass last.

2.15—GRAND SEFTON STEEPLECHASE (HANDICAP) of 1,500 sovs. Nearly 2 m. 7½ f.

Mr. J. P. Stewart's b. g. SKRUN PRINCE, by The Raft—Daisy, a, 10-10 ..... W. Garney 1

Lord Ednam's MAY KING, a, 11-8 ..... T. Cullinan 2

Colonel W. S. Anthony's RAMPANT, a, 10-9 ..... D. Williams 3

Also ran—Crockanoir (J. Moore), Great Care (J. Hogan), Uncle Ben (T. McCarthy), Donegal (J. Moloney), Tipperary Tim (J. Hainey), Castletown (P. Morgan), Ballyhanwood (R. Everett), The Gosling (A. Birch), Ruddyman (W. Parvin), Gay Dog II. (Mr. Dutton), Herbert's Choice (J. Farrell), Theorem (T. Legg), Fairfield (A. Mackey). Off 2.17. (Winner trained by Rimell.)

Betting—9 to 2 agst. May King, 7 to 1 each SKRUN PRINCE and Ruddyman, 10 to 1 each Donegal and Gay Dog II., 100 to 8 each Great Care and Crockanoir, 20 to 1 any other.

Won by a length and a half; three lengths. Ballyhanwood was the only other to finish.

2.50—ABBEYSTEAD HURDLE of 250 sovs. Three years old. 1¾ m.

Sir J. Grey's b. c. CLEAR CASH, by Dibs—Proud Issue, 11-10 ..... G. Pellerin 1

Major J. A. Coats' SWASHBUCKLER, 11-10 ..... Tannock 2

Mr. W. A. Bankier's GLADSMUIR, 11-0 ..... T. Cullinan 3

Also ran—Sandro (V. Piggott), Bon des Aimes (M. Raysoll), Wondrous (T. Leader), Bantom (Mr. L. Rees), Faithful Garry (T. James), Winchburgh (J. Mason), Peter L. (J. Walsh), Seducer (T. Morgan).

Off 3.51. (Winner trained by O. Anthony.)

Betting—5 to 4 agst. CLEAR CASH, 2 to 1 Wondrous, 15 to 2 Swashbuckler, 8 to 1 Sandro, 100 to 8 each Gladsmuir and Peter L., 100 to 6 any other.

Won by half a length; four lengths. Wondrous was fourth and Seducer last.

3.20—FORD HIGH-WEIGHT HANDICAP PLATE of 300 sovs. 1 m. 5 f.

Mr. J. R. Joel's ch. g. OBVIOUS, by Black Jester—Translucence, 6, 8-11 ..... R. Carslake 1

Mr. S. Wootton's PILGRIM'S BELLE, 3, 7-3 ..... L. Cordell 2

Mr. F. J. Benson's FLYING ARAB, 5, 8-5 ..... H. Wragg 3

Also ran—Idle Hour (J. Childs), Cincinnatus (H. Leach), Glanyllyn (T. Weston), High-Minded (P. Beasley), Mac Uisce (S. Donoghue), Fond du Luc (S. Wragg), Pawky (F. Fox), Sidway (J. Dines), Inchcrry (S. Magee), Belshy (G. Richards), Hot Springs (G. Baines), Yuletide (R. James), Sound Asleep (J. Sirett), Stone Idol (W. Stephenson), Fly Bob (J. Sirett).

Off 3.54. (Winner trained by C. Peck.)

Betting—7 to 2 agst. Pawky, 5 to 1 OBVIOUS, 6 to 1 Stone Idol, 7 to 1 Fly Bob, 100 to 12 Flying Arab, 10 to 1 Idle Hour, 100 to 8 each Pilgrim's Belle and High-Minded, 100 to 7 Sound Asleep, 20 to 1 any other.

Won by a neck; three lengths. Mac Uisce was fourth and High-Minded last.

3.45—WESTMORLAND APPRENTICE PLATE of 150 sovs. 1 m.

Mr. S. Wootton's ch. g. FRANK BARE, by Fauche le Vent—Marcelle, a, 7-10 ..... W. Garney 1

Lord Derby's LAMLASH, 4, 7-8 ..... S. Taylor 2

Mr. T. R. Rimell's EVESPAM, 4, 6-10 ..... L. Tidey 3

Also ran—Hafiz (F. Sharpe), Styrrup (R. Fawdon), White Fur (F. Mitchell), Mountain (F. Roche).

Off 3.48. (Winner trained by Wootton.)

Betting—Evens FRANK BARE, 5 to 2 agst. Lamlash, 4 to 1 Hafiz, 100 to 8 any other.

Won by a length and a half; three lengths. Hafiz was fourth and Mountain last.

CHELMSFORD RETURN.

KINAWLEY'S CANTER.

1.0—TINDAL SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 70 sovs. 2 m.

Mr. P. Thrale's b. g. PAGAN CHIEF, by Viceroy — Agnosia, 5, 11-8 ..... W. Smyth 1

Mr. G. R. Sadler's MAGRATH, 4, 11-0 ..... J. McDonald 2

Mr. J. Pendarves's GALANTHUS, 5, 9-9 ..... T. Dolan 3

Also ran—Manifest (T. Chisman), Rastus (Feaks), Magenta (W. Bartlett), Tragacanth (Mr A. Carey). Off 1.6. (Winner trained by Thrale.)

Betting—5 to 4 on PAGAN CHIEF, 9 to 4 agst. Magrath, 5 to 1 Galanthus, 100 to 8 any other.

Won by four lengths; same.

Racing was delayed five minutes owing to the late arrival of trains.

1.30 — CHELMSFORD HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 70 sovs. 2 m.

Mr. F. D. Pirie's br. g. LASHAWAY, by Junior—Lachine, 4, 11-2 ..... F. Grantham 1

Mr. W. Cary's SILVER CHALICE, a, 9-9 ..... Mr. A. Carey 2

Mr. G. F. Waller's TOWER HILL, a, 12-3 ..... A. Smyth 3

Also ran—Martonia (S. Feltham), Clash Morgan (F. Brooks), Bucks Yeoman (L. Butchers), Well Bound (W. Davies), Wellwisher (H. Veal), Rainbow (W. Bartlett). Off 1.31. (Winner trained by Collinson.)

Betting—7 to 4 agst. LASHAWAY, 5 to 2 Tower Hill, 6 to 1 Martonia, 7 to 1 Bucks Yeoman, 100 to 8 any other.

Won by a length; two lengths.

2.0—RODNEY OPTIONAL SELLING HURDLE RACE of 70 sovs. Three years old. 1½ m.

Mr. H. Smyth's ch. g. SKYRISK, by Sky Rocket—Melton Fuse, 9-9 Mr. H. Smyth, jun. 1

Mr. C. M. H. Harmsworth's MASTER ORANGE, 11-0 ..... T. O'Sullivan 2

Mr. W. F. Larking's CHUCKS, 10-10 G. Barker 3

Also ran—Norman Archer (F. Darlyshire), Dainty Miss (A. Robson), Ruddy Brook (W. Smyth), Polish King (L. Butchers). Off 2.2. (Winner trained by H. Smyth.)

Betting—Evens Master Orange, 11 to 4 agst. SKYRISK, 5 to 1 Dainty Miss, 10 to 1 any other.

Won by a short head; four lengths.

2.30—SELLING STEEPLECHASE of 70 sovs. 3 m.

Mr. B. Fitch's b. g. FITZPICTON, by Picton—Grecian Maid, a, 11-11 ..... T. O'Sullivan 1

Mr. P. Hickman's JACK FROST, a, 10-13 ..... A. Robson 2

Mr. W. T. Curtis's HARD NAIL, a, 10-13 ..... R. Wheeler 3

Also ran—Westown (Owner), Southpool (F. Brookes), Le Sultan (T. Chisman). Off 2.32. (Winner trained by Poole.)

Betting—7 to 4 on FITZPICTON, 5 to 1 agst. Jack Frost, 6 to 1 Southpool, 10 to 1 any other.

Won by two lengths; four lengths.

3.0—WRITTLE HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 70 sovs. 2 m.

Mr. T. Hartigan's b. g. KINAWLEY, by The Boss—Innismakil, a, 10-3 ..... F. Brookes 1

Lord Allendale's HORNET'S PRIDE, a, 11-8 ..... Gordon 2

Mr. C. Bernhard's REDBRAE, a, 11-0 ..... A. Robson 3

Also ran—Red West (Owner), Acoustic (T. Costello). Off 3.1. (Winner trained by Goby.)

Betting—5 to 4 agst. KINAWLEY, 7 to 4 Hornet's Pride, 6 to 1 Redbrae, 10 to 1 any other.

Won by fifteen lengths; two lengths.

3.30—BRAINTREE NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE of 70 sovs. 2 m.

Mr. A. Boyce Barrow's bl. m. NUDGE, by St. Girons—Ruth, 5, 10-8 ..... T. Costello 1

Mrs. G. Harmsworth's IRISH GUARDS. MAN, a ..... J. Morisey 2

Mr. C. Goad's HORACE, 6, 11-13 ..... F. Brookes 3

Also ran—Wise Prince (W. Davies), Wroxham Bridge (T. Chisman), Pleasina (A. Robson). Off 3.31. (Winner trained by Titley.)

Betting—6 to 4 agst. Wroxham Bridge, 7 to 2 Wise Prince, 5 to 1 Irish Guardsman, 6 to 1 Pleasina, 10 to 1 NUDGE or any other.

Won by eight lengths; a bad third.

FORM HORSES.

LIVERPOOL.

1.15 Race—Hat Box.
1.45 ,, —Stadacona (nap).
2.15 ,, —Creebrae.
2.45 ,, —Caballero.
3.15 ,, —The Niche.
3.45 ,, —Kentish Plover.

Eclipse.

LIVERPOOL TO-DAY: PROBABLE STARTERS AND BETTING.

SELECTIONS.

Alt Selling Nursery—Goddess of the Dawn.
Stewards' Plate—Fleeting Memory (nap).
Molyneux Steeplechase—Creebrae.
Grosvenor Cup—Vantage Belle.
Rous Memorial Nursery—Ennis Bridge.
Duchy Stakes—Kentish Plover.
DOUBLE—Fleeting Memory and Vantage Belle.
GOOD PLACE—Under Racing— ,S ...

1.15—ALT SELLING NURSERY HANDICAP of 230 sovs. 6 f. ..... st. lb.

STOLEN JOY (7lb. ex.) (Mr. McLean) ..... McGuigan 9 4
KARILLA F. (Mr. Purefoy) ...M. Hartigan 9 0
HAT BOX (Mr. T. Walls) ..... Walls 8 13
LYRE-BIRD (Sir H. C. Owen) ..... O. Bell 8 13
MERRY POACHER (Capt. Powell) ...Powell 8 12
ORRBIL (Mr. Joseph Benson) ..... Elsey 8 12
GRAND FLIER C. (Ld. Glanely) ..... Hogg 8 11
MENTHE (Mr. H. L. Cottrill) ..... Cottrill 8 10
CROSS KEYS (Mr. R. J. Colling) ....Colling 8 10
FERRY OVER (Mrs. J. de Selincourt) ..... J. Anthony 8 10
GOLDEN FLOUNCE (Lady C. Owen) ..... Leach 8 10
TIME SHEET (Col. R. Crawfurd) ...Cromsie 8 10
TIMELY GIFT (Mrs. Shepherd) ...F. Leader 8 10
TOFF (Mr. H. M. Hartigan) ...H. Hartigan 8 9
GODDESS OF THE DAWN (Mr. G. Baxter) ..... Gunter 8 5
LILLYWHITE F. (Mrs. D. Gardner) ..... F. Armstrong 8 8
PAPER WEIGHT (Mrs. Beatty) ..... T. Leader 8 7
GRACE DARLING (Mr. Skipper) H. Smyth 8 6
MEYERLING (Mr. Johnstone) ..... Bletsoe 8 4
GRAND AVENUE (Mr. Stevens) ..... Cebb 8 3
MY DAVID (Mrs. J. Goodenday) ...Nugent 7 11

Betting		
Form.	Probable Starters and Jockeys.	Forecast.
041	HAT BOX ..... Field	4/1
200	MERRY POACHER ..... Graves	10/1
000	ORRBIL ..... C. Childs	10/1
001	GRAND FLIER C. ..... G. Richards	8/1
121	STOLEN JOY ..... McGuigan	11/4
000	MENTHE ..... S. Donoghue	6/1
000	CROSS KEYS ..... R. James	7/1
200	GOLDEN FLOUNCE ..... H. Wragg	7/2
021	GODDESS OF THE DAWN ..... A. Balding	5/1
440	LILLYWHITE F. ..... R. Jones	10/1
000	PAPER WEIGHT ..... J. Read	100/8
204	GRACE DARLING ..... Peckham	100/8
000	MEYERLING ..... Forsyth	100/8

1.45—STEWARDS' PLATE (handicap) of 500 sovs. 6 f. ..... Age st. lb.

NICE PROSPECT (Mr. J. Joel) C. Peck 8 9 5
STADACONA (Maj. McCalmont) "Persse 3 8 9
TETRASET (10lb. ex.) (Sir H. C. Owen) ..... O. Bell 4 8 8
FLEETING MEMORY (Mr. S. Joel) Earl 3 8 7
CAPTURE HIM (Ld. Glanely) ...Hogg 6 8 5
FRENCH KISS (Capt. Homfray) ..... Sherwood 5 8 4
MARTENAX (Sir Ernest Tate) Peacock 6 8 4
ABBOTS PRIDE (Lt. Derby) Butters 5 8 0
SPOT CASH (Mr. Bostwick) Hastings a 8 0
JOHN SILVER (Mr. H. Steel) Walls 3 7 13
HELVETIC (Mr. Benjamin) ... Barling 3 7 8
GOLDEN KING (Mr. E. T. Prichard) ..... F. Hartigan 3 7 8
EARLY SUMMER (Mrs. Miller) Dale 3 7 4
JOHN DENIS (Mr. H. Steel) ... Walls a 7 4
ENNIS BRIDGE (Mr. L. Rhodes) ... A. Law 3 7 4
DARIAN (Mr. Langley) ..... J. Cannon 3 7 4
LA CHANCE (Maj. Walker) Whitaker 3 7 2
ALVISTA (Mr. Pickering) ... Pickering 3 6 13
QUIP (Ld. Rosebery) ..... J. Jarvis 3 6 12
LIVID (Ld. Glanely) ..... Hogg 3 6 9
SILVER ARGOS (Ld. Queenborough) ..... G. Bennett 3 6 8
ANTIPHON (Mr. Cottrill) ..... Cottrill 3 6 6
ROYAL AMBASSADOR (Mr. C. Cowie) ..... Cowie 4 6 5
MOONSTRICK (Mrs. Sykes) Bellerby 3 6 0
HAPPY GAZELLE (Mr. Mofter) ... Tapp 4 6 5

Betting		
Form.	Probable Starters and Jockeys.	Forecast.
201	NICE PROSPECT ..... Elliott	6/1
111	STADACONA ..... H. Beasley	7/2
001	TETRASET ..... H. Wragg	7/1
142	FLEETING MEMORY ..... Winter	9/2
201	CAPTURE HIM ..... G. Richards	9/1
130	FRENCH KISS ..... S. Jones	10/1
401	MARTENEX ..... J. Taylor	8/1
141	EARLY SUMMER ..... Dines	8/1
000	JOHN DENIS ..... S. Wragg	100/8
000	ANTIPHON ..... Stephenson	10/1
002	ROYAL AMBASSADOR ..... Cordell	100/8
242	MOONSTRUCK ..... Berry	100/7
400	HAPPY GAZELLE ..... Magee	100/6

2.15—MOLYNEUX STEEPLECHASE (handicap) of 500 sovs. 2 m. 550 yds. ..... Age st. lb.

MAY KING (Ld. Ednam) ..... Hastings a 12 7
NO FOOLING (Mr. Phipps) Thomson a 12 0
CREEBRAE (Maj. Coats) ..... McGuigan a 11 13
HAREWOOD (Mr. Meyer) ... Hastings 6 11 5
CORINGO (Mr. Paterson) ... Paterson a 11 5
KILBRAIN (Mr. Lonsdale) ... Rickley a 11 3
UNCAS II. (Mr. A. Turner) F. Morgan a 11 1
BRIGHTER DAYS (5lb. ex.) (Mr. L. King) ..... Anthony 5 10 10
ITALIAN SUMMER (Mr. Villar) Powell a 10 5
KWANGO (Maj. R. F. Palmer) Palmer a 10 5
SECOND NATIONAL (Mr. Warner) ..... Laye a 10 5
NAVY BLUE (Mr. Brandt) ..... James 5 10 5
BETYAR (Capt. McMullen) ... McMullen 6 10 5
TRIPLEX (Mrs. Rose Don) ... Thomson 6 10 5
HACKDAILE (Mrs. Whitelaw) Whitelaw 6 10 5

Betting		
Form.	Probable Starters and Jockeys.	Forecast.
000	NO FOOLING ..... Rayson	8/1
121	CREEBRAE ..... Tannock	3/1
200	HAREWOOD ..... Cullinan	5/2
010	KILBRAIN ..... J. Mason	10/1
002	UNCAS II. ..... Everett	8/1
120	ITALIAN SUMMER ..... Parvin	8/1
302	KWANGO ..... Hodgkinson	8/1
040	SECOND NATIONAL ..... Foster	10/1
103	HACKDAILE ..... D. Dick	7/1

2.45—GROSVENOR CUP, a handicap of 1,000 sovs. 1 m. ..... Age st. lb.

KNIGHT OF THE GRAIL (Sir Delves Broughton) ..... Farquharson 4 9 0
ROB (Mr. E. H. Gregory) ..... Gooch 6 8 12
SUNNY TRACE (Ld. Dewar) F. Darling 3 8 10
GUARDS' PARADE (Sir Abe Bailey) ..... Cottrill 3 8 7
SEA CRAG (Mr. H. S. Gray) ...S. Darling 3 8 6
SYNTONY (Sir H. C. Owen) ..... O. Bell 3 8 3
BEAUHARNAIS (Mr. Sol Joel) (7lb. ex.) ..... Earl 4 8 3
TRELAWNY (Mr. Sol Joel) ..... Earl 4 8 1
CAVALIERO (Ld. Southampton) Beatty 3 8 0
FANCY FREE (Ld. Wimborne) J. Jarvis 4 8 0
UNCLE WOODY (Mr. T. Richards) ..... W. Nightingall 4 8 0
ATHFORD (Mr. W. Barnet) R. Dawson 3 7 13
MAIL FIST (Lady Wernher) R. Rochfort 3 7 13
SQUARE ROCK (Mr. Z. G. Michalinos) ..... Molony 3 7 13
WEST INDIES (Mr. Rowe) ...Chapman 4 7 11
EXETER (Mrs. S. Whitburn) .....Cottrill 3 7 9
GRAND VIXEN (Ld. Glanely) .....Hogg 3 7 9
VANTAGE BELLE (Mr. Gant) ...Lowe 4 7 9
SQUARE DIAMOND (Mr. R. Walker) ..... Digby 4 7 7
LUCKY TOR (Mr. Singer) .....Lawson 3 7 7
MAQUILLAGE (Maj. McCalmont) Persse 3 7 4
HARMONY (Ld Glanely) .....Hogg 3 7 3
GREEN-ORB (Mr. Gregory) Golightly 6 7 0
HAPPY BEN (Mr. J. R. Porter) ...Porter 4 7 9

Betting		
Form.	Probable Starters and Jockeys.	Forecast.
200	KNIGHT OF THE GRAIL ..... Beary	10/1
001	ROB ..... F. Fox	4/1
210	SUNNY TRACE ..... G. Richards	9/2
200	GUARDS PARADE ..... J. Childs	8/1
310	SEA CRAG ..... H. Beasley	10/1
010	SYNTONY ..... H. Wragg	8/1
C42	CABALLERO ..... Elliott	5/1
240	TRELAWNY ..... S. Wragg	100/8
005	UNCLE WOODY ..... R. Dick	100/8
111	SQUARE ROCK ..... Sirett	7/1
000	VANTAGE BELLE ..... S. Donoghue	100/8
032	SQUARE DIAMOND ..... Baines	10/1
000	LUCKY TOR ..... Dines	10/1
000	MAQUILLAGE ..... Alford	100/8
300	HARMONY ..... C. Richards	100/7
000	GREEN-ORB ..... Magee	100/6
000	HAPPY BEN ..... Cordell	100/6

3.15—ROUS MEMORIAL NURSERY STAKES (handicap), a sweepstakes, with 250 sovs. added. 1 m. ..... st. lb.

MISS JESSIE C. (Sir H. Mews) ... Persse 9 0
VIRGINIE G. (Ld. Wolverton) ...F. Butters 8 11
GENTLEMEN'S RELISH (Mr. J. F. Arkwright) ..... Persse 8 10
GREASE PAINT (Sir C. Hyde) ..... Scobie 8 7
SHY SILVIA (Sir J. Sassoon) ..... Crawford 8 4
IRISH SPINNER (Sir A. Butt) ....Wootton 8 4
LEMWAY (Mr. Sidney Villar) ..... R. Day 8 3
MARY ANN (Mr. J. Bancroft) ...Easterbee 7 13
SOLICITUDE C. (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg 7 13
LADIES FIRST (Mrs. Davison) Templeman 7 12
MUEZZIN (Sir J. Rutherford) ..... R. Day 7 11
ENNIS BRIDGE (Mr. L. Rhodes) ...Blake 7 11
THE NICHE (Sir L. Phillips) ..... J. Jarvis 7 8
VALOUR (Mrs. S. Whitburn) .....Cottrill 7 8
BECKA-F. (Mrs. W. M. G. Singer) ...Watts 7 7
ARLETTE (Mr. W. M. Cazalet) ...Lawson 7 6
MOSCADO (Mr. J. de Rothschild) ..... Pratt 7 6
WALLOON (Lady Scarbrough) ...F. Leader 7 6
CANTIRE (Mr. A. Douglas-Pennant) ..... Hogg 7 5
LORD OF THE LOCH (Mrs. Drummond) ..... Cundell 7 3
ARCHMAGE (Mr. J. Benson) .....Elsey 7 2
AWARD (Mr. D. L. Wilson) .....T. Waugh 7 2
POLTERGE (Mr. F. Leach, jun.) ...Leach 7 0

Betting		
Form.	Probable Starters and Jockeys.	Forecast.
110	GENTLEMEN'S RELISH H. Beasley	7/1
042	GREASE PAINT ..... F. Fox	4/1
324	LEMWAY ..... Dines	8/1
005	SOLICITUDE COLT .....G. Richards	9/2
334	LADIES FIRST ..... P. Beasley	7/2
212	ENNIS BRIDGE ..... P. Beasley	7/2
402	THE NICHE ..... Sirett	5/1
400	ARLETTE ..... Cordell	100/8
002	WALLOON ..... Robertson	8/1
000	CANTIRE ..... Richards	100/8
000	ARCHIMAGE ..... S. Wragg	100/8
100	POLTERGE ..... Baines	7/1

3.45—DUCHY STAKES of 5 sovs. each, with 150 sovs. added. 1 m. 5 f. ..... Age st. lb.

GLENHAZEL (Mrs. Lewis) Leach, jun. 3 9 5
BEE-LINE (Mr. M. Sutton) ... Bousog 3 8 8
MR. TOOTS (Mrs. Oliver Dixon) Sneyd 3 8 8
SOME PEP (Col. Carruthers) R. Colling 3 8 0
YOSEMITE (Col. Derby) Frank Butters 4 7 7
LORD WARDEN (Mrs. W. Beer) Beatty 3 7 7
KENTISH PLOVER (Mr. Cazalet) ..... Lawson 3 7 2
KINDRED (Mr. Sol Joel) ..... Earl 3 7 2
BOOK DEBT (Ld. Astor) ..... Lawson 3 6 13
BLACK GRAPE (Mr. R. Day) R. Day 3 6 13
BLACKCOCK (Sir E. Hanmer) Peacock 3 6 13
THE ORIGINAL (Mrs. Whitburn) Cottrill 3 6 13

Betting		
Form.	Probable Starters and Jockeys.	Forecast.
010	SOME PEP ..... R. James	7/1
030	LORD WARDEN ..... Baines	5/1
003	KENTISH PLOVER ..... G. Richards	4/1
044	BLACK CREPE ..... Hughes	8/1
205	THE ORIGINAL ..... Stephenson	8/1

SPORTING GOSSIP

Improved Fence at Liverpool.

There was only one "casualty" in connection with the Grand Sefton Steeplechase at Liverpool yesterday, T. McCarthy sustaining slight concussion when Uncle Ben came down at the first fence. The alterations that have been made to the notorious fence at the canal turn, which has been the cause of so much grief in past Grand Nationals, were unanimously approved by the more experienced jockeys who rode in the race. It is now a perfectly plain fence, the ditch having been filled in; but the left turn which has to be taken and the short run to the next obstacle will still always be liable to create some trouble, and did so yesterday after the fence had been jumped.

Change of Quarters.

Lord Beaverbrook's Bosphorus (2 years) left P. Behan's stable, Mountjoy Lodge, The Curragh, yesterday for England. Lazy Martin and Drowsy, having been sold, left J. T. Rogers's stable for India. Mr. J. J. Maher's Snow Storm goes to the stud, and left P. Behan's stable yesterday. Zoroasta has been turned out of training, and left Mr. H. M. Hartigan's stable, Ruanbeg, The Curragh, for the stud yesterday.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS.

Grosvenor Cup, Liverpool—Cavallero.
Liverpool engagements—Golden King, Spectroscope, Rathnally, The Torch, Court News, Lorel.
Lord Mayor's Handicap, Windsor—Lord Warden.
Windsor engagements—Blue Cap, Lorel, Darnley.
Derby November Meeting engagements—Hippona, Derby engagement—Sir Wheeler.
Doveridge Plate, Derby—Lord Warden.
Leicestershire Handicap—Cavallero.
Amateur Riders' Handicap Hurdle, Cheltenham—Trothful Jamoh, Palmerer.
Cheltenham engagement—Gal Fox.
Warwick November Meeting engagements—Willow King.
All engagements in Mr. D. Gant's name—Santiago.
All engagements this year—Grandbow, Pamice, Melina, Rosy Sue, Mixed Marriage filly (2 yrs.), Verte Feuille filly (2 yrs.), Bright Folly gelding (2 yrs.), Seamaid gelding (2 yrs.)
All engagements—Cardrose, Pandora's Box, Glersome, Aim High, Dark King, Oxidize.

SELECTIONS FOR LIVERPOOL MEETING TO-DAY.

PAPER.	1.15 RACE.	1.45 RACE.	2.15 RACE.	2.45 RACE.	3.15 RACE.	3.45 RACE.
Irish Times	Goddess of the Dawn.	Fleeting Memory.*	Creebrae.	Vantage Belle.	Ennis Bridge.	Kentish Plover.
Galtee More	—	—	—	Sunny Trace.	Solicitude colt.	Kentish Plover.
S. Life & Sportsman.	Cross Keys.	Fleeting Memory.	Italian Summer.	Caballero.	Solicitude colt.*	Kentish Plover.
Man on the Spot	Hat Box.	Stadacona.*	Creebrae.	Square Diamond.	Grease Paint.	Kentish Plover.
Daily Express	My David; if ab., Golden Flounce	Stadacona, each way.	Brighter Days; if ab., Harewood.	Sea Crag.*	Ennis Bridge, next best.	The Original; if ab., Kentish Plover.
Daily Mirror	Menthe.	Fleeting Memory.	Creebrae.	Vantage Belle.	Grease Paint.*	Kentish Plover.
Daily Sketch	Menthe.	Stadacona.	Creebrae.	Sea Crag.	The Niche.*	Kentish Plover.
Star	Grand Flier colt.	Fleeting Memory.	Italian Summer.	Sunny Trace.	The Niche.*	Kentish Plover

COURSING.

THE BELSIZE CUP.

A LOCAL VICTORY.

We had an exciting wind-up to the Belsize Cup meeting at Higginstown yesterday, all the fancied ones going down, and victory being achieved by an outsider in the locally nominated Windgap, which is owned by Mr. Spellman, of Gort.

A remarkable circumstance connected with the success of Windgap was that, although he had six stakes to his credit and had lost only two courses, he should have been quoted at 40 to 1 in the long odds betting, even though Figaro, War Debt and Hidden Pride were among the entry. He, however, never left the issue in the least doubt; as a matter of fact, he was the only one who was running on at the finish, and on this form he should figure prominently in the Irish Cup, for which he is to be nominated by Mr. Thomas Taylor, of Ballinasloe, who bred the sire, the latter of which never ran in public, being too much on the small side.

The coursing, particularly in the Cup, was again excellent; but the feature was the overthrow of the favourite, Figaro, whose course with War Debt, which was defending the Cup for Mr. Shaw, led to a difference of opinion. Something went amiss with the slips, and Figaro was badly hung up, and before he joined in the course War Debt had used the hare a couple of times. From that point, however, Figaro was clearly the cleverer worker, and when the judge decided for him the dog had plenty in hand.

Many thought that a more equitable decision would have been the sending of the pair back to slips; but the judge could not possibly have overlooked the handicap under which Figaro laboured from slips, and, with so much working after they joined, he would not, under any pretext, have been justified in depriving Figaro of the course. Very likely War Debt would have led from a level slip, for he went with a rare bat on the way up; but the decision, according to the principles of judging, was quite sound.

Figaro, however, was done with; for he was picked up lame, and was lame when he went to slips the fourth time with Windgap, from which he received a good dressing, being led by at least two lengths and well out-counted in a short, merry spin. Connaught Leader showed good pace against Gallant Countryman, but he did not run on, and, putting little or no fire into his fourth essay against Hidden Pride, he was led a couple of lengths. The deciding course provided another surprise when Windgap forged up for a two lengths lead and drove the hare to the right for the Kildare bitch to dash in and spoil her chance by using her teeth.

The Trial Stakes were won by Town Hall. It was an extremely popular victory for Mrs. Foley, whose youngster showed that he possesses good puppy pace. Indeed, there will not be many faster ones at Clonmel in the Breeders' Stake; nor is he a dunce at running a good hare. Camp Chief, which he beat in the deciding course, is also a useful type of puppy.

It was a first-class meeting, extremely well run by the Westmeath United Club, which can justly claim to have placed their Cup fixture in the forefront of park meetings.

Judge—Mr. P. J. Murphy. Slipper—M. Horan.

BELSIZE CUP—For 32 all-ages (cup presented by Mr. J. Shaw, Belfast). Winner, £100 and cup; second, £50; two dogs, £8 10/-; four dogs, £5 5/- each.

III.

Windgap beat Go Ballinode.
Figaro beat War Debt.
Connaught Leader beat Gallant Countryman.
Hidden Pride beat Wild Flirt.

IV.

Windgap beat Figaro.
Hidden Pride beat Connaught Leader.

V.

Mr. J. Heavey ns. f. d. Windgap (Tough Tamale—Gilt Edge) beat Mr. T. Hurte's bd. b. Hidden Pride (Beaded Dick—Silver Waves).

TRIAL STAKES—For 16 puppies. Winner, £19; second, £8; two dogs, £2 10/- each.

II.

Town Hall beat Hoodwink.
Middle West beat Keen Enough.
Camp Chief beat Old Cork.
Salome beat Hidden Flirt.

III.

Town Hall beat Middle West.
Camp Chief beat Salome.

IV.

Mrs. M. Foley's r. f. d. Town Hall (Shaw's Gift—Misdeed) beat Mr. P. J. Campbell's f. d. Camp Chief (Beaded Dick—Dam Lively).

KILLUCAN STAKES—For 10 all-aged bitches. Winner, £16; second, £6 10/-; one, £2 10/-. Mr. Smyth's Bremen a bye; Mr. Mulholland's What's Offered absent.

Mr. Tobin's Lisnaskea beat Miss Doyle's Good Old Fitz.

Mr. H. McAlinden's Sweet Success beat Miss Crowley's Betting Tax.

Mr. J. M. Collins's Greencroft's Best beat Mr. Greany's Kernel Kid.

Mr. Monahan's Mon Bijou beat Mr. Farrell's Ballygarden.

II.

Lisnaskea a bye; Bremen disq.
Sweet Success beat Greencroft's Best.
Mon Bijou a bye.

III.

Mon Bijou beat Lisnaskea.
Sweet Success a bye.

IV.

Bd. b. Mon Bijou (Mutton Cutlet—Keen Girl II.) beat f. b. Sweet Success (Shaw's Gift—Lady Lisburn).

HIGGINSTOWN STAKES—For 16 all-ages (two-course). Winner, £20; second, £8; two dogs, £2 each.

II.

Malahow beat Billie Diver.
Hall Boy a bye; Glenacha absent.
Cherryvalley Lass beat Recreation.
Speed Limit beat She's Next.

III.

Hall Boy beat Malahow.
Speed Limit beat Cherryvalley Lass.
Mr. O. Elliott's f. d. Hall Boy (Beaded Dick—Mourne Masher) and Mr. Clyne's f. b. Speed Limit (Flying Heasman—Gentle Speed) divided.

LOCAL STAKE—Deciding Course—Mr. D. Fitzpatrick's f. b. Flirtaway (Stormont—Coming Closer) beat Mr. Hall's Leech d. d. Longtail Again (Kashmir Kernel—Flying Pilot).

MILTOWN-MALBAY.

NATIONAL BREEDERS' TRIAL STAKE—For 16 dog and bitch puppies. Winner, £19; second, £8; two dogs, £2 10/- each.

Mr. D. Murray's bk. w. d. Mutton Island (Ormond Lodge—Minikin) beat D. Garrahie's bd. d. Gummy Golf (Heavy Blankets—Singing Lass).

Mr. J. Daly's bd. d. Damaris (The Loafer—Jewette) beat Mr. M. Connolly's bd. d. Cartrongar (Mutton Cutlet—Yellow Yeoman).

Mr. T. O'Sullivan's f. d. Off You Pop (Beaded Dick—Cherry Hawk II.) beat Mr. P. Downes's bd. d. Spalding Double (Spalding Bishop—Lisgreen).

Mr. J. Stack's bk. d. Saturday Night (Kashmir Kernel—Slieve Cullaun) beat Mr. J. St. G. Lucas's r. b. Princess Wander (Melksham Tom—Princess Valera).

Mr. S. G. Matthews's f. d. Madras (Kashmir Kernel—Viperous) beat Mr. M. Morgan's bd. b. Sonoma (Beaded Dick—Oran Island).

Mr. B. O'Gorman's bd. b. Kilty Piper (Bagpipes —False Key) beat Mr. J. Connaughton's w. f. d. Bran-Ma-Coul (Beaded Dick—Town Speed).

Mr. S. G. Matthews's f. d. Mazard (Shaw's Gift—Minnetonka) beat Mr. J. Stack's f. d. Sporting Sinner (Stormont—Too Fond).

Mr. M. Lynch's bd. d. Jack Bob (Orkit—Tottie Longsocks) a bye; Mr. W. O'Donnell's bd. d. Filou (Kashmir Kernel—Barr Buadh), absent.

II.

Damaris beat Mutton Island.
Off You Pop beat Saturday Night
Kilty Piper beat Madras.
Mazard beat Jack Bob.

III.

Off You Pop beat Damaris.
Mazard beat Kilty Piper

IV.

Off You Pop beat Mazard.

MILTOWN MALBAY STAKE AND CHALLENGE CUP—For 5 all-ages. Cup to be won (twice in succession, or three times in all, by the same owner. Present holder, Mr. P. J. O'Loughlin, Ballyvaughan). Winner, £11; second, £4.

Mr. J. M. Riordan's f. d. Kenny's Fashion (Fair Fashion—Stand Steam) beat Mr. P. J. O'Loughlin's bd. d. Our Guide (Guiding Hand—Our Own).

Mr. J. O'Connell's bk. d. Rallantando (Three Speed—Musical Lady II.) beat Mr. R. Taylor's bd. d. Tactful Joker (Honeyman—Keen Kirl II.).

Mr. P. J. O'Loughlin's bd. d. O Call Boy (Guiding Hand—Our Own), a bye.

II.

O Call Boy beat Kenny's Fashion.
Rallantando, a bye.

III.

O Call Boy beat Rallantando

MEMBERS' STAKE—For 17 all-aged. Winner, £15; second, £7; third dog, £3 10/-.

Mr. J. M. Riordan's Kenclea's Pride beat Mr. M. Heaney's Hickadee.

Miss O'Brien's Lickeen Prince beat Mr. Benn's Brown Berry.

Mr. P. J. Hogan's Hurricane beat Mr. M. Lynch's Maura Jack.

Mr. J. Murray's Muirfield Joy beat Messrs. McCarthy and Sexton's Celtona (disq.).

Mr. M. Walsh's White Bait beat Mr. M. Egan's Eagle's Dive.

Mr. T. Looney's Lady Lass beat Mr. T. O'Connell's Querrin Boy.

Mr. J. Slack's Silver Workshop beat Mr M. Lynch's Mary Beirne.

Mr. P. J. Hogan's Hendecasyllable beat Mr. J. M. Riordan's Nohoval Flier.

Mr. J. Stack's Shanvalla, a bye.

II.

Kenclea's Pride beat Lickeen Prince.
Hurricane beat Muirfield Joy.
White Bait beat Silver Workshop.
Shanvalla beat Lady Lass.
Hendecasyllable a bye.

III.

Kenclea's Pride beat Hurricane.
Shanvalla beat Hendecasyllable.
White Bait a bye.

IV.

Shanvalla beat White Bait.
Kenclea's Pride a bye.

V.

Kenclea's Pride beat Shanvalla.

THE TIPPERARY CUP.

CLONMEL AND KILSHEELAN MEETING.

The following is the draw for the Tipperary Cup Meeting, which will be held to-day and to-morrow by the Clonmel and Kilsheelan Coursing Club:—

TRIAL STAKES—Winner, £20; second, £8; two dogs, £2 10s. Dogs and bitches drawn separately.

Mr. J. Harney's Hydrangea agst. Mr. J. Flynn's Some.

Mrs. T. A. Morris's My Courier agst. Mr. W. Prendergast's March.

Mr. P. J. Henehan's Shaun's Own agst. Mr. J. Loughlin's Latest Speed

Mr. J. Hennessy's Dark Lantern agst. Mr. M. Walsh's Churchtown Free.

Mr. R. Power's Precentor agst. Mr. M. O'Gorman's Kilcash Castle.

Mr. D. Myers' Mid-Tipperary agst. Mrs. M. Coughlan's Curassier.

Mr. G. Allen's Heywood Boy agst. Mr. W. Looby's Dusky Ormond.

Mr M. Kent's Kalmar agst. Mr. M. Noonan's Eva.

TIPPERARY CUP—Winner, £80; second, £26; two dogs, £10; four dogs, £5 5s.

Mr. P. J. McGinn's Moselle agst. Mrs. Walsh and Miss Connolly's Carrig Gael.

Mr. R. Stapleton's Star of Dawn agst. Mr. T. A. Morris' Open Fire.

Mr. H. Sawtell's Melksham's Enthusiastic agst. Mr. T. Harte's Sudden Maid.

Mr. T. Gorman's Green Gown agst. Mr. J. J. O'Shea's Open Stake.

Mrs. T. Duff's Allen Prince agst. Mr. M. Rockett's Shaun O'Flynn.

Mr. J. Clark ns. Sea Witch agst. Mr. P. J. Hogan ns. Orbitello.

Mr. J. Lonergan's Devil Fish agst. Mr. T. O'Toole's Too Fast.

Mr. H. T. Murphy's Ishabran agst. Mr. P. Kerrick's Bashful Kitty.

Mr. N McSweeney's Market Report agst. Mr. P. O'Gorman ns. Marcia.

Mr. D. Looby's Lounge Lizard agst. Mr. Quinn ns. Wise Widow.

Mr. D. Noonan's Primevale agst. Mr. P. J. Hinehan's Ukelele Lad.

Mr. M. Mullaly's Melbourne Stormount agst. Messrs. Crotty and Cummins' Company C.

Mr. M. Roche ns. Querit agst. Mr. P. O'Brien's Ocean Brigade.

Mr. J. O'Neill's Brilliant Morn agst. Mrs. M. Coughlan's Chrysostom.

OPEN PUPPY STAKE—Winner, £20; second, £8; two dogs, £2 each.

Mr. J. Harney's Hasty Catch agst. Mr. M. Loughlin's Lospyce.

Mrs. M. Coghlan's Coolroe Tony agst. Mr. W. Quinn's Tipperary Hills.

Mr. P. O'Rourke's Rising Pride agst. Mr. W. Twyford's Swift Rowland.

Mr. T. A. Morris' Might and Main agst. Mr. R. Power's Port Wine.

Mr. J. Crotty's Cunnigar Rock agst. Mr. L. Ryan's Wild Nancy.

Mr. J. Power's Jazz Away agst. Mr. J. Daly's Drift With Me.

Mr. M. Rockett's Peggy Lucy agst. Mr. M. O'Gorman's Alice Ormon.

Mr. T. Water's Low Wave agst. Mr. J. O'Keeffe's Ballycurnane Lass.

DUFFERS' STAKE. Winner, £25; second, £10; two dogs, £3 10/-; four dogs, £1 10/-.

Mr. R. Walsh's Wemmick agst. Mr. G. Seller's Brave Rebel.

Miss K. O'Reilly's Orbindos agst. Mr. D. Davitt's Dancy.

Mr. J. J. Walsh's White Whip agst. Mr. T. Gorman's Ballymartin.

Mr. M. Rockett's Splinter agst. Mr. J. Fitzgerald's Wait Still.

Mr. J. Barlow's Best Triumph agst. Mr. T. A. Morris's Munster Fusilier.

Mr. W. Looby's Ormond Hotel agst. Mr. J. O'Neill's Calf Meal.

Mr. J. J. Ryan's Right Smart agst. Miss K. O'Reilly's Orsain.

Mr. P. Egan's Evening Dazzler agst. Mr. P. McGrath's Another Error.

Mr. C. Lee's Diarmuid Gailte agst Mr. J. Vaughan's Kenforfair.

Mr. J. Prendergast's Mrs. Star agst. Mr. E. Walsh's Electric Lady.

Mr. W. Betts's Busy Beauty agst. Mr. J. Lonergan's Fra's Daughter.

Mr. M. Kent's Kilowat agst. Mr. T. Fennen's Kitty Tinkers.

Mr. J. Donovan's Gilthawn agst. Mr. E. F. Prendergast's Modest Biddy.

Mr. P. J. Henehah's Abu agst. Mr. J. O'Keeffe's Clerihan.

Mr. M. Walsh's Winsome Waltz agst. Dr. O'Dwyer's Brenda's Pet.

Mr. O'Gorman's Flashy Biddy agst. Mr. H. Shelby's Slowly Too.

Order of running—Once through the card and thrice through Trial Stake and Cup.

First brace in slips at 11.45 a.m.

LEITRIM RAIDS AND ARRESTS.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST CIVIC GUARDS.

In Dail Eireann yesterday,

Mr. SEAN LEMASS (F.F., Dublin S.) asked about a visit by Civic Guards to the house of Thomas Shanley, Cloonagh, Dromod, County Leitrim, on October 15th, when they warned him and threatened him with violence.

Mr. FitzGERALD-KENNEY, Minister for Justice, said that he had received a report on the matter, and he found that Mr. Shanley did receive a visit from a detective officer on the evening of October 15th. The officer was engaged in making certain inquiries about the peace of the district. There was no foundation for the allegation that Mr. Shanley was threatened in any way.

Mr. LEMASS asked if the Minister would give the source of his information that Mr. Shanley was not beaten by the police officer.

Mr. FitzGERALD-KENNEY said that he had received his information from the Guards, and when the matter was investigated the officer was refused any information by any of the inmates of the house.

Mr. LEMASS—Am I to understand that your only information is the statement of the Guards?

Mr. FitzGERALD-KENNEY—What other information does the deputy think I ought to have? Considering that these people refused to give any information, I am convinced that, if they had any real, solid complaint to make, they would have made it.

"BEATEN IN BARRACKS" CHARGE.

Mr. LEMASS further asked the Minister whether he was aware that Sean O'Farrell, ex-T.D., Dromod, County Leitrim, was arrested by members of the Civic Guard on October 15th and taken to the local barracks, where, it was alleged, he was assaulted and seriously beaten; and if the Minister would state the charge on which Mr. O'Farrell was arrested.

Mr. FitzGERALD KENNEY said that he had received a report about this matter, and he found that Mr. OFarrell attracted the attention of a detective officer, and in the light of other information, the detective officer, in the discharge of his duty, apprehended Mr. O'Farrell, and brought him to the local police barrack. O'Farrell was searched and questioned as to his movements, and was then set at liberty. He was informed that there was no ground for the allegation that O'Farrell was assaulted or seriously beaten.

On the motion for the adjournment, Mr. Lemass again raised the question of the raid on the house of Mr. Shanley. The reply given by the Minister, he suggested, bore, on the face of it, evidence of the guilt of the Civic Guards. Detective Officer McCartney struck Mr. Sean O'Farrell with his fist on the face, and followed that up by giving him a severe beating in the barrack. After an hour and a quarter, during which time he was continuously assaulted, Mr. O'Farrell was turned out on the road, with a threat that some night or other his bullet-riddled body would be found on the roadside, and that every time he met the detective on the road he would kick him home again.

NO INFORMATION FOR POLICE.

Mr. FitzGERALD-KENNEY, who had barely five minutes to reply, said that the system of making charges and not giving opportunity to reply was not playing the game. The report he had received on this matter of Mr. Shanley was not from the detective officer concerned, but from a superior officer, who had gone into the entire matter. He would very much like to know why Mr. Shanley or his people would not give information to the officer investigating the question, while they would go to the trouble, personally or by an intermediary, to give the particulars to Mr. Lemass.

The alleged assault on O'Farrell had happened in a barrack where there were other police, and the man, if molested, or if he had a criminal charge to make against the Guard, had the Courts of the country open to him.

COURTS NOT RECOGNISED.

Mr. BOLAND (F.F., Roscommon)—He will not recognise your Courts, and that is the reason he was beaten.

The MINISTER—Deputy Boland is a man of tremendous genius. He overwhelms himself. This man would not go into the Courts, but wants a police inquiry, at which everything will turn on his evidence.

Mr. DE VALERA—Does the Minister want to have these things continued all over the country?

The MINISTER—What things?

Mr. DE VALERA—These assaults by Guards on the people.

The MINISTER—When assaults are committed by the Guards on the people, and it is so proved, these Guards are punished.

Mr. DE VALERA—Does the Minister want to get the truth in this case, and is he prepared to set up an inquiry?

The MINISTER—I am not prepared to set up an inquiry until a *prima facie* case is put forward.

Mr. Boland and other Fianna Fail Deputies interjected angry remarks, and a tumult prevailed, when the DEPUTY SPEAKER said that it was three minutes after eleven o'clock, and declared the House adjourned.

DUBLIN DISTRICT COURT.

ARMED ROBBERY CHARGE.

SCENE IN A DUBLIN PUBLIC-HOUSE.

A young man, Matthew Kelly, of Royal Canal, Phibsborough, was charged with armed robbery in the publichouse, 19 Constitution Hill, Dublin, on the night of October 26 last.

Frances Caffey, the foreman of the public-house, in examination by Detective Sergeant Mooney, who, with Superintendent Ennis, had charge of the case, deposed to the arrival of a man with a revolver at the street door between 9 and 10 p.m. on October 26th. He heard the cry of "Hands Up" from the man with the gun, and another man jumped across the counter and took the best part of the money out of the cash register. The man with the gun kept witness covered while the money was being taken. Subsequently witness called to another assistant to go to the telephone when he saw the man behind the counter going to the desk. When they left the two men got into an unlighted motor car and drove away, witness shouting after them: "Robbers."

In cross-examination by Mr. P. Campbell, solicitor for the defence, the witness stated that at the time of the robbery there were a number of people in the shop, some of whom put up their hands.

The accused man was remanded in custody.

FRAUD CHARGE.

Robert Hamilton, of no fixed address, was charged by Detective Officers Gordon and O'Connor with attempting to obtain by fraud the sum of £5 from Mrs. James McNamee, Navan, by sending her a telegram purporting to be from her brother, James Ross, 26 Lower George's street, Kingstown, and requesting that the said sum be forwarded to him to 22 Aston's Quay, Dublin.

Detective Officer Gordon stated that he arrested the defendant from a description as he was coming out of St. Patrick's Park, Bride street.

The defendant was remanded for a week.

MOTOR DEALER'S OFFENCES.

(BEFORE MR. COLLINS.)

Guard Lumley (159B) summoned Robert Hamilton, 7 Molesworth place, Dublin, motor dealer, for using a general trade licence for a motor van, contrary to regulations. The defendant was fined £1. For not having the tax paid he was fined £5 10s.

Mr. Collins expressed satisfaction at the clear manner in which Guard Lumley had presented the case.

UNSTAMPED BOTTLES.

Edward Foxe, Inspector of Weights and Measures for the Pembroke Urban Council, summoned Thomas Long for having on his licensed premises, 48 Main street, Donnybrook, on October 4th, a half-pint bottle measure which was unstamped. He was also charged with having a pint measure which was not stamped.

Mr. Davy, solicitor, who defended, said that his client sent bottles out to customers, and when the messenger called for the empties he got some bottles which were not stamped. He would take steps to see that it did not occur again.

Mr. Collins imposed a fine of one shilling, with one guinea costs, in each case.

Mr. E. H. Burne, solicitor, appeared for the complainant.

BAD EGGS IN DUBLIN.

A NUMBER OF TRADERS FINED.

A number of Dublin traders were prosecuted under the Agricultural Produce (Eggs) Act for exposing for sale eggs unfit for human consumption.

Mrs. Costello, Inspectoress under the Free State Department of Agriculture, gave evidence in all the cases.

In evidence against Michael Brady, Upper Baggot street, Dublin, Mrs. Costello said that she had examined forty-five eggs in the shop, and found eleven unfit for human consumption. Some of them, when broken, had chickens in them. A fine of £5 was imposed.

For a similar offence C. Hogan, Aungier street, was fined £1. Mrs. Costello said that in this case she had examined fifty-six eggs, and found three unfit for human consumption.

Michael Burke, Cuffe street, was fined the same amount for a similar offence. Mrs. Costello stated that she had examined twenty-four eggs, two of which were unfit for human consumption.

A similar fine was imposed on Kevin Daly, Lower Camden street. Mrs. Costello admitted that she had only found three bad eggs, and for the defence Mr. J. Maguire pointed out that his client did an enormous trade in eggs, disposing of about 72,000 per week. He collected the eggs from the farmers in the country and brought them by motor to his shops in the city. Mr. Daly had three testers for testing his eggs, and on any complaint being made by a customer he replaced the bad eggs.

A fine of 5s. was imposed on Hugh Shortall, Elm Grove, it being shown that out of twenty-seven eggs examined four were found to be bad.

Thomas Leonard, Upper Merrion street, was fined £1, it being shown that seven eggs were bad, out of seventy examined.

Elizabeth Lawler, Redmond's Hill, was fined 5s. for a similar offence. It was proved that three eggs were bad out of 120 examined.

Martin Murphy, South Great George's street, was fined 10s. for a similar offence. Three eggs were bad out of forty examined.

Mr. J. Ryan (Messrs. J. O'Connor and Co.) defended.

DUBLIN CIRCUIT (CRIMINAL) COURT.

A KINGSTOWN BURGLARY.

TWO MEN PUT BACK FOR SENTENCE.

(BEFORE JUDGE DAVITT.)

Edward Byrne and Christopher Curran were charged with breaking and entering the shop of Bridget Butler, 108-109 Patrick street, Kingstown, and stealing cigarettes and biscuits and four shillings on September 13th last. On a second count they were charged with attempting to break and enter the house of Mr. P. J. Murphy, Cove House, Sandycove, with intent to steal.

Miss May Campbell, assistant in Butler's shop, said that the communicating door between Nos. 108 and 109 was broken. The value of the goods stolen and the damage caused was £7 7s. 6d.

Richard Quaile, a shop assistant living in Dunleary, narrated his experience when going down the passage joining Mulgrave street and Patrick street on his way home between 11 and 11.30 o'clock on the night of September 12 last. As he was passing by he heard a whistle. Witness stopped for a moment, and as he did a man jumped across the wall into the laneway. In a few seconds another man followed across the wall. The two men were about twenty years of age, one tall and the other much smaller. The smaller of the two had something inside his jacket and in his pockets. Witness thought that the first man resembled the man Byrne. He could not swear to him, however. He did not identify the second man.

HOUSEKEEPER'S EVIDENCE.

Miss Alice Plunkett, housekeeper at "The Cove," gave evidence of an attempt that was made to enter the house on the night of October 18th last. She was in the kitchen when she heard a heavy thud in the passage below the halldoor step. Then she heard a moan, as of a person in pain. She was frightened, and on looking out of the drawingroom window saw a strange man walk past.

Inspector T. Clarke, Kingstown, gave evidence of going to Byrne's house, 59 Glasthule Buildings, and finding Byrne in bed with a cut on his forehead, blood on his nose, and a stiff and swollen neck. That was about four hours after the attempted housebreaking at "The Cove." Byrne denied all knowledge of the attempt to break into the house. He explained his injuries by saying that he was "kidding" on the beach with his friend, "Christy" Curran, when he overbalanced and fell over the ledge, bruising himself.

Inspector Clarke related how he had visited "The Cove" the day after the attempted burglary. He found marks on the side of the halldoor and on the ledge and skylight over the door. There was a bloodmark on the top step.

KINGSTOWN.

When cross-examining Inspector Clarke, Mr. Sherry, counsel for defence, alluded to Kingstown in a question.

A Juror—Pardon me, my lord. What is Kingstown? Where is it? This is a Dun Laoghaire case.

Judge Davitt (to Mr. Sherry)—Please keep to the legal name in future.

Mr. Sherry—I am sorry, my lord. It was a momentary aberration. I will use Dun Laoghaire, then.

A Juror—Thank you.

Mr. Sherry asked Judge Davitt for a direction in the case, as he held that there was no evidence against either of the accused men.

Judge Davitt said that he would give a direction in the case of Curran on the first count, but not on the second count. Byrne's case would have to go before the jury on the two counts.

Edward Byrne was then put in the witness box, and he repeated the story that he had imparted to Inspector Clarke. He denied all the charges.

Christopher Curran corroborated, and he also denied all the charges.

Both of the accused men were found guilty and put back for sentence.

TEARING DOWN OF UNION JACK.

JURY DISAGREE IN CASE OF FOUR DUBLIN MEN.

The four men who were found "mute of malice" by a jury last Tuesday—Patrick Stapleton, Patrick Fox, James Lyons, and John Kinsella—were again arraigned on three charges of conspiracy, unlawful assembly and larceny.

A plea of "not guilty" was formally entered.

Three of the prisoners did not maintain their silence, and, when asked if they had anything to say, replied in the negative. Kinsella said nothing.

Mr. Carrigan, K.C., who prosecuted, said that the four men were concerned with the forcible entry of the Royal Insurance Company's offices, 45 Dame street, Dublin, and with stealing a flag. It was not a case for exaggeration at all. The simple fact of the case was that in the month of August there was a considerable influx of visitors to Dublin for the Horse Show and the Tailteann Games. There was a considerable amount of decoration and a big display of bunting on the buildings. Such a demonstration in the city could not have taken place without the approval of the citizens. There was nothing compulsory about it. The city was in a holiday mood, but also it was in a business-like mood.

The success of the display appeared to have annoyed and caused dissatisfaction to some people. They did not know who they were. The display towards the end was made the occasion of some not very serious but unpleasant incidents. There was some window-smashing and tearing down of flags. It was absurd for anybody to disguise the fact that these flags torn down were Union Jacks.

Now, this month was made the occasion for the assertion of their opinions by people who would not tolerate the opinions of other people. "Is this the liberty that the people of this country are going to endure in the future?" asked Mr. Carrigan.

THE RAID.

Evidence of the raid on the Royal Insurance Company's office was given by three of the company's staff—Albert Armstrong, J. Ferguson and Percy Clarke. Ferguson and Clarke identified Stapleton, Fox and Lyons as having taken part in the raid.

Guards Tierney, Mahon and Stewart, and Detective Officer T. Lane, who gave evidence of arrest and identification at last Tuesday's hearing of the case, repeated their evidence. Inspector O'Connell also repeated his evidence.

Judge Davitt said that it was a matter for regret that the law did not allow the District Justice to deal with cases of this kind, as they really wasted the time of jurors. There was room in this country for all kinds of opinions, and there was room for the opinion held by the four prisoners.

After about forty-five minutes the jury returned, and the foreman announced that they were unable to agree.

Judge Davitt asked what point worried them, and the foreman replied that the flags were not stolen.

Judge Davitt said that there was also a charge of unlawful assembly.

The jury again retired, but after a brief absence returned, when the foreman announced that they were unable to agree on any of the charges.

The jury were then discharged, and the prisoners were put back.

WOMAN SENTENCED.

Lavinia Peaken, who was convicted last Tuesday of receiving stolen property, was sentenced to four calendar months, without hard labour.

"Never before ... so great an advance in a single year"

Everywhere astonishing enthusiasm aroused by the performance of this

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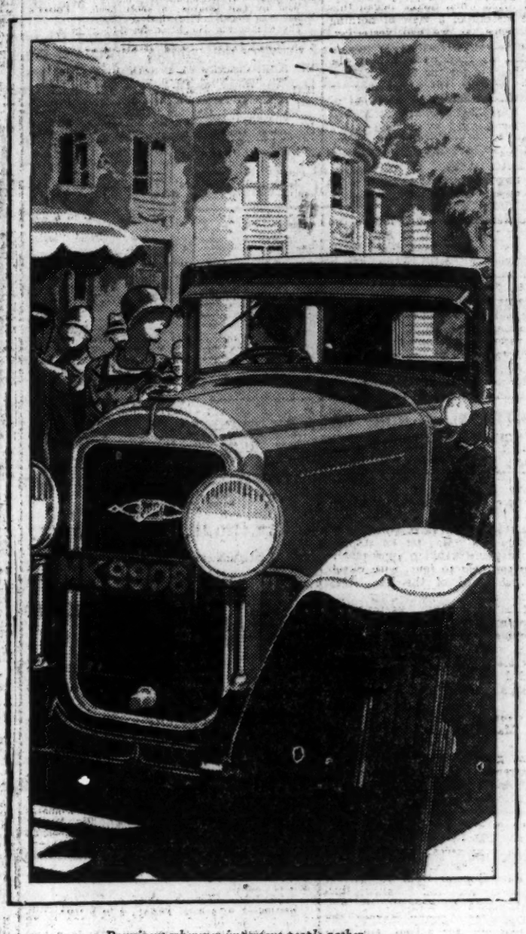

Almost a thousand people at Olympia booked trial runs in 10 days . . and even more through Buick dealers throughout the country. And everywhere the performance of the new Buick came as a sensational surprise—it represented an advance that no one could have anticipated in the time since the last Motor Show.

Among the first to try it was Mr. A. E. Salmon who judged it by the high standards set by the previous Buicks he has owned. Here is what he says:

"The first thrill I got was when I slipped the car into gear and manœuvred my way on to the road—the steering and the gear action were perfect. But the real sensation came when I started to pick up. I couldn't think why I was passing everything till I looked at the speedometer and saw that the 30 I'd guessed was actually 50. I slowed down after that, but when I'd gone through the worst of the traffic (sometimes at 2 m.p.h. in top) I put my foot on the accelerator—not coaxingly but wholeheartedly—and I got the biggest thrill that a car has ever given me. There was no gradual gathering of speed—the car just shot forward.

"The fascination of this car would have held me for hours and, incidentally, the adjustable driving seat would have made them hours of comfort. I'm sure that since the early days of motoring there has never before been so great an advance in a single year."

17% increase in power

Try this car for yourself. See what a difference the 17% increase in power makes to quick acceleration. No one can give you a complete impression in words. And remember that for all its extra power, the new Buick uses no more petrol.

The nearest dealer will arrange for you to try a Buick. Let him tell you about buying one by deferred payments on the General Motors plan. You can get a catalogue showing all models either from him or from General Motors Limited, The Hyde, Hendon, London, N.W.9.

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THIS IS BUICK'S SILVER ANNIVERSARY—AND IT WILL BE A "VINTAGE" YEAR

PRODUCE AND FOOD MARKETS.

Quiet demand for Cattle at Edinburgh, and Store Sheep in small supply. Glasgow, good market, especially for Sheep. Wake field, slow demand. Smithfield steady, and Mutton dearer Tin dearer. Rubber quiet. Mark Lane dull.

CATTLE.

EDINBURGH.—Store sheep a small supply; half-bred ewe lambs to 48/-; half-bred wethers to 48/9. Cheviot lambs 43/-; Cheviot ewes, to 42/6. Cattle quiet demand; polled bullocks to £22, stirks to £14 10/-; best Cumberland cows to £25.

GLASGOW.—405 Scottish and 205 Irish cattle. Quality animals scarce. Best classes steady demand, others easier sold. Best Scottish 74/6, current 63/ to 67/6; Irish 62/6 upwards, best Irish 48/- to 45/-. 8,149 sheep and lambs met sharp trade at advanced rates; hogs better inquiry, down lambs to 74/-; Scotch 68/-, crosses 65/-, half-bred ewes 63/-.

WAKEFIELD.—Light show, with slow demand. Small shearling sheep 1/2 per lb., medium 1/1, large 1/3-1/4. English lambs sold 1/1 to 1/2. Best English beef 9½d. per lb., secondary 9d. Fat cows and bulls 7d. to 8d. Irish cattle 9d. At market—Cattle 253, sheep 651.

DONNELLY LIMITED.

PIGS.

Under	4 stone	..... 74/- per cwt., dead-weight.	
,,	6 ,,	..... 74/- ,, ,,	
,,	8 ,,	..... 70/- ,, ,,	
,,	13 ,,	..... 65/- ,, ,,	
,,	14 ,,	..... 60/- ,, ,,	
,,	16 ,,	..... 58/- ,, ,,	
Sows		..... 48/- ,, ,,	

LAMBS.

All weights, choice	.....	114/- per lb., dressed weight.
,,	Good	110/- ,, ,,
,,	Plain	104/- ,, ,,
,,	Culls	96/- ,, (Advt.)

GRAIN.

FLOATING GRAIN CARGOES—BALTIC.—WHEAT cargo market dull and Plate descriptions offered at 3d. per quarter decline, others unaltered; white Pacific, prompt, 46/3, No. 2 Northern Manitoba, December 46/3, Pacific November-December 46/-, No. 4 Pacific November-December 42/3, Rosafe 63lb. November 44/6, January-February 44/9, Barusso 63lb. do. 44/6, Australian December-January 48/6, Victorian December 48/9. Parcels quiet and occasionally the turn easier in favour. MAIZE cargoes dull and freely offered at 6d. per quarter decline in view of estimated larger Plate shipments of 650,000 quarters. Plate steamers afloat Nos. 4/3 to 41/6, November 41/6, December 41/9, January 42/6, No. 2 white Rhodesian bulk November 39/3. Parcels easier owing to larger primaries of October-November position; Plate October-November sellers 40/6, November-December sold 40/7½, December-January 41/- per 480lbs. BARLEY quiet, prices were repeated in most cases. OATS quietly steady: Plate (sig. December-January 25/-, new January-February 25/3, Chilian January-February 29/9, No. 3 white clipped American 36lbs. November 24/6 per 320lbs.

MARK LANE CORN.—The mid-weekly market was thinly attended, and a quiet trade resulted at easier prices, following lower forward offers. WHEAT easier, No. 2 Northern Manitoba, ship 51/6, No. 3 do. 50/6, No. 4 do. 47/-, No. 1 Manitoba 47/-, No. 4 do. 46/9, No. 5 58/6, No. 2 mixed Durum 42/-, Rosafe 44/6, 46/9 per 480lbs., Kingfisher 49/6 to 50/10 per 512lbs. FLOUR quiet; London standard grade 38/6, town whites 39/6, patents 40/6 to 41/6 per sack, delivered in London Counties, with 1/- per sack less for deliveries in the London districts. Of imported Manitoba patents ranges from 35/6 to 38/-; Minneapolis 35/6 to 37/-; Rosafe 35/- to 35/6 ex store on c.i.f. terms; Manitoba top patents December-January quoted 34/6 to 35/6, export do. 32/6 to 33/. American, No. 1 Northern, December 34/-, to 34/6 per 280lbs. MAIZE easier; forward Plate landed 43/6, 6d. ex ship to arrive 42/3, October-November 42/6, November-December 42/9, January, 42/6, white flat and or round African landed 42/- per 480lbs.; yellow massal £13 10/- ex wharf. Spot Plate 41/6 to 42/- per 480lbs., afloat 42/6 to 43/- per 504lbs., yellow do. 42/6 per ton. BARLEY slow; Californian ex store 41/- to 58/-, Oregon 53/-, Chilian brewing 45/- to 58/-, Australian 50/- to 52/-, Smyrna 44/- to 50/-, Egyptian 44/- to 48/-, Algerian 44/- to 46/-, Tunisian 34/-, landed, Canadian feed landed 30/-, No. 3 Canadian Western October-November 34/-, No. 4 32/6 per 448lbs. OATS steady; Swedish feed 29/- to 30/- per 312lbs. OATS firm; La Plata ex ship to arrive 26/6, landed 28/9, No. 2 Canadian feed 27/6, mixed Canadian feed 26/9, Chilian spot 28/6, do. white 33/-, German new 28/6 ex ship, to arrive 27/3 per 320lbs., English 8/4 to 9/4 per 312lbs., Scotch 33/6, Irish 28/- per 336lbs. MILLERS' OFFALS steady; broad digestive bran 8/9, middlings 8/9, fine do. 10/6, feed oatmeal 9/6. No. 1 oat feed 9/6, ground oats 12/- ex mill per cwt., OATMEAL maintained; London made flaked 18/9, rolled oats 17/6, fine cut 16/9, medium, also coarse, pinhead 16/6. Scotch groats 16/9 ex mill per cwt.

LIVERPOOL.—WHEAT—American markets were closed yesterday owing to the elections, but Winnipeg and Argentine cables were disappointing, and forward deliveries of wheat have in consequence given way to a fair extent during fairly trading, then recovered partially, closing declined shortly unchanged, the finish on weak late cables, final rates marking a liberal depreciation on the day. Spot—No. 2 Manitoba, No. 2 Rosafe sold at 38/6, November 38/6, and New South Wales 19th November 47/9 per quarter. C.i.f. parcels to mainland, Plate November-December sold at 40/9, American mixed December-January 37/-, per quarter. Wheat on the spot dull and easier. MAIZE spot parcels quiet and 9/- per central for River Plate. FLOUR quiet and officially unchanged; straight run 34/6 per 280lbs. ex mill. Graded wheat futures opened 1d. to 2d. per central lower, but a further 2d. to 3d. was recovered moderately, but again gave way, closing 1d. to 1d. under previous night. River Plate maize options closed 1d. to 1½d. per central lower. American mixed closed 1d. lower.

PROVISIONS.

LIVERPOOL.—BACON—Danish meets

COX'S HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE AUCTION TO-MORROW, AT 29 BACHELOR'S WALK,

CONTAINS THE CONTENTS OF A RESIDENTIAL FLAT AND CONSIGNMENTS REMOVED FROM PRIVATE RESIDENCES FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE.

Comprising:—Two sweet-toned Cottage Pianos, by eminent makers; Drawingroom China Cabinets and Overmantels to match, Hair-stuffed Chesterfield Sets, Lounge Arm Chairs, pair Chippendale Chairs, Gilt-framed Occasional Chairs, Rosewood and Inlaid Mahogany China Cabinets, Occasional Tables, Coal Cabinets, Glass-back Sideboards and Cabinets, in Oak and Mahogany; large Gilt-framed Mirror, two Shop Counters and a large Shop Mirror; several Screw Dining Tables, assorted sizes; Brass Fenders and Fire Brasses; Sets of Dining Chairs, in 4, 6 and 8 each set; Marble-top Cheffoniers and Cabinets, Pictures and Paintings, Mahogany Pedestal Sideboards, about 40 lots of Cutlery, Diningroom Suite, Mahogany and Oak Bookcases, 5 Hall Stands, assorted sizes; Hall Chairs, Oval and Round Tables, on pillar and claw; Bedroom Furnishing in variety, including 6ft. Mahogany Glass-door Breakfront Wardrobe and Duchesse Pair, 6ft. Burr Walnut do., 5ft. Inlaid Mahogany Cheval Suite, 3ft. and 4ft. Dark Walnut do., 7 Mahogany and Stained Wood Chests of Drawers, 6ft. White Enamelled Wardrobe, 5ft. Burr Walnut Suite, 2 Mahogany Glass-door Wardrobes, fitted with nests of drawers and sliding trays; 4ft. 6in. Walnut do.; 5 assorted Bedroom Suites, various sizes; Wardrobes, Presses, Commodes, Towel Rails; Single and Double Beds, with best 4-ply and Pure Curled Hair Mattresses; two 4ft. 6in. Inlaid Mahogany Bow-end Beds, complete; Kitchen and Deal Furniture in variety, a few Carpets, several lengths of Linoleum, Anthracite Stove, Bicycles, Valor Perfection Oil Stoves, and numerous miscellaneous effects. Goods on View. Auction commences at 12.30. Pianos sold at 3 o'clock.

JOHN H. COX, F.A.I., AUCTIONEER AND VALUER.

VALUABLE FARM AND RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

WHITESTOWN, MULHUDDART, CO. DUBLIN.

WE have received instructions from C. L. Goodwin, Esq., to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION at our Saleroons, 13 MARY'S LANE, on THURSDAY NEXT, 15th NOVEMBER, 1928, all his Interest in the Holding known as Whitestown, Coolmine, Co. Dublin, comprising 42 acres, 2 roods, 5 perches, or thereabouts, statute measure, together with substantial Dwellinghouse and Outoffices thereon, all held in fee-simple, subject to Land Commission Annuity of £41 10s. Poor Law Valuation, £63 10s.

Descriptive Particulars.—The Lands are of primest quality, well watered and fenced, and in suitable divisions, equally adaptable for grazing or tillage, being only 5 miles from city markets. The Residence is a 13-roomed slated dwelling, containing 3 apartments, with annexe; kitchen, in good repair, with nice small vegetable garden in front; at present in occupation of a monthly tenant at the monthly rent of £3 6s. 8d. (but purchaser can have possession if required) The Out-offices comprise barn and stabling for 3 horses. The above would make an ideal investment, being in such close proximity to the city, in the centre of the hunting districts, convenient to churches, with a regular bus service passing. Terms at Sale—Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. Auction fees. Sale to commence at 2.30 sharp.

For further particulars, Conditions of Sale, etc., apply to

Messrs. JOHN CLARK and CO., Solicitors having Carriage of Sale, 11 Westmoreland street, Dublin; or

J. LIGHTFOOT & SON, M.I.A.A., AUCTIONEERS & VALUERS,
CORN, HAY, STRAW, POTATO AND VEGETABLE SALESMEN,
13, 14, 37, 38 MARY'S LANE, DUBLIN.
'Phone: 614. Telegraphic Address: "Lightfoot, Dublin."

AUCTION TO-DAY.

UPPER GLENAGEARY ROAD—"ALTADORE," GLENAGEARY.

THE CONTENTS OF THE ABOVE RESIDENCE,

Comprising—The Furniture in the Lounge Hall, 3 Reception Rooms and 5 Bedrooms. The Sale will commence at 12 noon with the Outdoor Effects, which include Ornamental Metal Fountains, Vases, &c. Admission to Sale by Cards, 1/- each.

NOTE.—THE HOUSE IS FOR SALE OR LETTING. For particulars apply to P. M. SEALES, Esq., Solicitor, 11 College Green; or

BENNETT & SON, LIMITED, M.I.A.A.,

AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS, 6 UPPER ORMOND QUAY, DUBLIN

SALE THIS DAY.

AUCTION AT SALEROOMS,
11 UPPER ORMOND QUAY, at 12 O'CLOCK.
Ford Ton Truck, Bacon Slicing Machine, Automatic Scales, Grocery Stock, Shop Fittings, Antique and Modern Furniture. As already fully Advertised.

MICHAEL BARRON & SON
Auctioneers and Valuers,
11 UPPER ORMOND QUAY.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2.)

DRESS AND COSTUME.

ABOUT Clothes—Mrs. Higgins, Aston's quay, highest At prices Ladies', Gentlemen's, Children's Left Off Clothing, Furniture, Jewellery, Artificial Teeth; country pay.—I received. T

ABOUT Clothes—Highest prices for Ladies', Gents', Children's Left Off Clothing, Furniture; distance no objection. Mrs. White, 10 Aungier street. T

ABOUT Clothes—Mrs. Cusack, 93 Aungier street, gives highest prices for Left Off Clothing, Furniture, etc.; distance no objection. T

BUNDLE of Girls' Left Off Clothes, Coats, Dresses, etc., 10 to 12, £1; no dealers.—G 1829, this office. 6 D

BARGAIN—Beautiful Dark Brown Sable Wolf Stole, cost £15, sacrifice 2 guineas; approval, reference. Address "Z 4581, Stole," this office.

CASH paid for Left Off Clothing, Jewellery, Furniture, Pictures, China, False Teeth; personal or immediate attention. Telephone: 455 Rathmines.—Wellington House, 35 Wellington quay. T

DRESS Suit, Dinner Jacket, average build; Lady's large size Brown Coat, new.—D 99, Irish Times Branch Office, Kingstown. 7 E

FOR Sale, Lady's Brown Astride Habit, small size; moderate.—G 1885, this office.

FOR Sale, Velvet Cloak and Toque; suit matron; no dealers.—O, Irish Times Branch Office, Kingstown.

FOR Sale, Seal Coney Coat, perfect, only worn few times, cost £20, Sell £10, no dealers.—G 1806, this office. 6 F

GENTS Brown Leather Motor Coat (Switzer's) for Sale, medium size, very good condition.—G 1874, this office. 7 X

LADIES' Wardrobes Bought for Cash; highest prices. Goodwin's, 110 Patrick street, Pun Laoghaire. 6 F

LARGE Grey Fur, beautiful skin, £8; Fawn Coat, fur collar and cuffs, £1 or nearest offer. Address "Z 4511, Dress," this office.

LADY has Deep Rose de Rose Face Cloth Coat, lined fur, cost 7 guineas. Sell £2 10/-; bargain. Address "Z 4574, Dress," this office.

MRS. Roberts, 84 Haddington road, Dublin, Buys Gentlemen's Left Off Suits, Overcoats, Ladies' Coats. 7 A

SMART Day and Afternoon Frocks, Coats, Hats, Shoes, cheap, quick sale.—G 1827, this office. 6 D

WANTED, superior Tailored Coat, not heavy; also Coat and Skirt, slight, 5 feet 2 ins.—G 1805, this office. 6 F

WANTED, a good Winter Coat to fit girl 13 years, reasonable. Address "Z 4580, Coat," this office.

3 FRENCH Beaded Evening Frocks (petuna, mauve, shrimp), £1 each; Gold and Silver Shoes (new); no dealers.—G 1532, this office.

HORSES, HARNESS, ETC.

FOR Sale, Roan Filly, about 14.3, untrained, rising four years old; make a splendid polo pony. Can be seen at Mr. J. Wilson's, Sicogh, Drumana, County Down, N. Ireland. 6 E

FOR Sale, nominated Mare, 16 hands, with foal at foot by Flying Hoofmark, and stinted to same; together or separate.—Minion, Ballinteskin, Wicklow. 6 F

FOR Sale, Pony, young, strong, nice action. Apply Merton Park, Ranelagh.

LADY'S Saddle for Sale, built on best French cut back, London tree; sure to fit. Can be seen at Mr. James Murphy's, Saddler, South King street, Dublin.

PONY, 13.1, coming 7 years, splendid jumper, hunted with Kildares for last two seasons. Apply S. Clarke, Ballybrack, Kilcock. 8 D

THOROUGHBRED aged Mare for Sale; hunted by lady; splendid jumper. Address "Z 4446, Mare," for sale. 3 D

VEHICLES.

WANTED, a spring Float, to suit pony, 15½ hands high. Apply, stating price, etc., to McKellar, St. Marnock's, Portmarnock.

CATTLE, LIVE STOCK.

ANGORA Rabbits, prize pedigree, 8 months; 12/6; bounties.—Mrs. O'Grady, Carraigne, Co. Cork.

BARLEY Wanted for cattle, pigs, sound, delivered Trim Station.—Rabbitt, Somerstown, Trim. 6 F

BEAUTIFUL Heifer Calf, out of handsome Kerry, by well bred Jersey bull.—Petroe, Kelston, Stillorgan road. 6 E

EXCEPTIONALLY well bred yearling Heifer for Sale by Gavin Low, Prussia street, Dublin. 6 D

FERRETS—Greyhound 9/6, Bucks 12/6, Polecats 13/6. Muzzles, Bells, 6d.—Kilroy, Tullamore. 5 E

FIVE Pure Bred Large York Sows, also Pedigree Boar; prices reasonable. Address "Z 4669, Sows," this office. 7 A

FERRETS—Extra strong Liners, 15/- each, carriage paid.—Lindsay, Roscrea.

HAVANAS—Beautiful Buck and Does for Sale at reasonable price; 21 Belfast and Kingston.—Mrs. Lowe, 65 Fitzwilliam square, Dublin.

OWNER overstocked—Some very fine Sows, pure bred large Whites, served by first class boars; all bred on open air system and hardy and healthy; can be seen any time. Apply Colonel Quin, Borleagh, Inch, Co. Wexford. 7 X

PIG Meal—Wholesome and nourishing, cheapest feeding on market, 4/- cwt., £3 10/- per ton. Trial will convince you.—W. H. Darker and Son, 21 Great Strand street, Dublin. T

PIGS: Pigs:—Required, a Buyer, to forward Weekly Consignments to London Firm, alive or dead. Write, stating commission required, to "Z 4338, Buyer," this office. 7 X

WANTED, Male Persian Kitten, cheap.—843, Irish Times Branch Office, Ranelagh.

DOGS.

BLACK Cocker Dog, prize winner, 3 years; also Black Cocker Pup, male, four months. Apply Ballyronane, Buttevant. 6 E

BLUE Roan Cocker Pups, breeding Champion Limit and under Stock and Southern Wood Critic; 65/- each.—Lindsay, Rosemount, Roscrea. 7 E

CHAMPION Pedigree Wire Fox Terrier Puppies, parents first prize winners. Sell cheap.—G 1798, this office. 5 E

FOR Sale, Retriever Pups, 8 weeks old. For particulars apply Bob Browne, Moyrone, Enniskillen. 6 D

FOR Sale, Pedigree Black Cocker Spaniel Puppies, good strain, three months.—Harvey, 5 Elwick street, Belfast. 6 D

FOR Sale, Greyhound Bitch, 6 months old, registered Address "Z 4547, Bitch," this office.

FOR Sale, Sporting Dogs in good condition," says Mr. Crawford, of Branesty, Whitehaven, "there is nothing like Kar-wood Dog Powders." Twelve 1/-. You try them. From Dresser, 33 Upper Rathmines, Dublin.

PEDIGREE Airedale Bitch, three years, sire Somerton Slasher; two pounds.—King, Bleanscrilla, Tralee. 7 A

POINTER Dog, liver and white, second season, fully trained, £4 4/-. Address "Z 4571, Dog," this office.

SEALYHAM Puppies, 9 weeks old: Dogs, £2 2/—Miss O'Loughlin, Woodhouse, Rostrevor. 6 F

ST. Bernard—Magnificent Female Puppy, champion pedigree, parents registered. Particulars, Tyrrell, Dunsoreenagh, Cavan. 7 E

THE "Irish Field" is the only weekly canine journal in Ireland. Interesting news, articles, and best reports of shows. On sale at all Newsagents, price 2d. Subscription terms: Yearly 13/-, half-yearly 6/6, post free. Head Office—13, D'Olier street, Dublin.

WANTED, Foster Mother, Airedales, immediately.—Simpson, Brendan Garage, Brendan road, Donnybrook.

WANTED, Black Cocker Dog, pedigree, over one year; trained preferred. Apply Capts'n H. H. Wilkinson, 72 Kenilworth square, Dublin. 6 F

STABLING AND GRAZING.

TO Let, Stables, Yard, and good living Accommodation, near Pembroke road.—G 1932, this office. 7 E

HOUSES AND LANDS.

DOCKRELL LIMITED.

Lord Edward Street (adjoining)
SMALL FACTORY, two fine floors, 72ft. long, and offices, electric light, etc.; FOR SALE. Only subject to £8 yearly. Suit cap, shirt, or other factory. Apply to Dockrell Limited.

Palmerston Park (close to)—
ATTRACTIVE, MODERN, SEMI-DETACHED RESIDENCE (non basement) FOR SALE; 3 reception, 5 bedrooms, hot bath, large garden, garage, electric light. Seen on Orders from Dockrell Limited.

Terenure—HOUSE, practically in the country; no basement; 2 reception, 3 bedrooms, hot bath; remission of rates for 6 years; price £1,100. EATON SQUARE—EXCELLENT HOUSE with early possession; price £1,150. ANOTHER in Terenure Park for £1,100. GROSVENOR SQUARE—Newly decorated House; price £1,050. ANOTHER, containing 3 reception, 5 bedrooms; price £1,125. LEINSTER ROAD — SEMI-DETACHED, NON-BASEMENT HOUSE; price £1,075.—Dockrell Limited, Dublin.

DOCKRELL LIMITED,
38 & 39 STH. GT. GEORGE'S ST.

HOUSES AND LANDS.

LEINSTER STREET (ADJOINING)—TO BE LET, NEWLY-CONSTRUCTED PREMISES, having frontage of 31 feet and depth of 56 feet, good light concrete floor; suitable for garage, factory or warehouse. Good approach. Terms from James H. North and Co., 110 Grafton street.

INVERIUSK, KILLINEY—FOR SALE, THIS HANDSOME RESIDENCE, standing detached in about 3¾ Acres. Lease for ever. Sold free of rent. Terms and Orders to View from

JAMES H. NORTH & CO.,
110 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

VICINITY BALLSBRIDGE.

WANTED, RENT OR BUY, NON-BASEMENT HOUSE, 3 reception, 4 or 5 bedrooms; accommodation 3 maids; electric light; garden, garage. Box No. 1861, "Irish Times" Branch Office, Belfast.

FOR SENDING ABROAD TO FRIENDS the best Irish Paper is the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES." Price Twopence.

AGENTS FOR JAEGER

Switzers

AGENTS FOR CHILPRUFE

DAINTY WINTER UNDERWEAR

Light—but warm and health-protecting.

These delightful Undergarments may be ordered by Post with absolute confidence. They represent the best possible value and are Post Free.

H. 1. LADIES' GAUZE MERINO COMBINATIONS, as illustration. Ribbon shoulder strap. Neat inlet design round top of garment. Short legs, ribbed at end. Can be had in White or Pink. Women's and O.S.... 17/9 and 18/9 pair
CASHMERE AND SILK. Women's and O.S. ..... 27/9 and 28/9 pair

H. 2. LADIES' FINE RIB PURE WOOL CHEM. VESTS, with ribbon shoulders, as illustration. Can be had in White or Pink ..... 3/11 each
RIBBED PURE WOOL CHEM. VESTS. 40 ins. long; same shape as vests described above. White only.... 7/6 each
Can also be had with low neck, no sleeves and low neck, short sleeves.
7/11 and 8/6 each

H 3. COSY NIGHT VESTS of fine White Wool. Light, but very warm. Short sleeves ... 2/11, 3/11 to 7/11
Long sleeves ... 3/6, 4/11 to 9/3

H 4. SILK MIXTURE COMBINATIONS, as illustration. Neck and short legs neatly bound Silk Braid, ribbon shoulders.
Women's size ... ... 7/6 per pair
With low neck, no sleeve ... 7/11 "

H 5. This illustration represents a very nice "JAEGER" COMBINATION OF FINE SOFT WOOL. Pretty openwork design round top, finished with neat French hem.
Slenders, Women's and O.S. ... 17/3
Vest of same quality and appearance 13/3

H 6. (Seated Figure.) THIS VEST IS OF FINE SHETLAND WOOL, with deep lace design round top and end. Light and warm. Can be had in White or Pink.
3/11 and 5/11 each
Shetland and Artificial Silk.... 5/11 each

SWITZER & CO., LTD., GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN

HOUSES AND LANDS CONTINUED.

FOR Sale, Bungalow, Arklow, beautifully situated; 6-8 rooms, garage; large garage and garden; must sell.—G 1513, this office. 6 S

FOR Sale, Rathmines, eight roomed House, electric light, large garden, room for garage; £825.—G 1890, this office.

FOR Sale, detached, non basement House, on 5 acres, overlooking Phoenix Park.—Garvey and Good, 21 Lincoln place.

GREYSTONES—For Sale, new Bungalow, beautifully situated; 3 bedrooms, 1 reception room, kitchen, bath (h. and c.), maid's room, electric light. Apply Evans, Eden Cottage, Greystones. 7 A

GLENAGEARY—For Sale, detached, non basement House; garage, electric light.—Garvey and Good, 21 Lincoln place. 7 F

HOUSE, at Harold's Cross, possession; 6 apartments, tram front.—£350.—Wren, Bachelor's Walk.

HOUSES, at South Circular road, 6 apartments, newly decorated; 5 figure, possession.—Wren, Bachelor's Walk.

HATCH street—Fine Georgian House, with garage, for Sale; reduced to £1,400.—Jones, 114 Stephen's Green. A

KILBARRACK, Sutton—Modern, well built House for Sale or Letting; 7 apartments, bath, etc.; space for garage.—G 1732, this office. 5 E

KINGSTOWN—Non basement House, long lease, low head rent; £800.—Talbot Coall and Son, Auctioneers, Dun Laoghaire.

LARGE City House—Harcourt street, £1,000; Lower Baggot street, Upper Fitzwilliam street, Fine, 7 william place. Particulars, Etchingham and Co., 7 Lower Pembroke street. 5 E

MONKSTOWN—For Sale, Semi-detached House, £1,300; three sittingrooms, five bedrooms, etc.; three minutes from train and tram; ground rent £5. Address "Z 4527, House," this office. 6 F

MAYFIELD road, Terenure—Comfortable Residence, 2 reception, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, maid's room, bath, conservatory, good garden. Order to view from Saunders, Ltd., 28 Westmoreland street. 7 A

NORTH and Co.—Northumberland road—Splendid House, 10 apartments, bathroom, large garden, room for garage; £2,700.—110 Grafton street.

NORTH and Co.—Merrion road—Compact House, 7 apartments, bathroom, electric light, large garden; £1,400.—110 Grafton street.

NORTH and Co.—Donnybrook—Compact House, 7 apartments, electric light; £1,050.—110 Grafton street.

NORTH and Co.—Sandymount—House, in first rate condition, electric light, heating and power, 6 apartments, bathroom, room for garage; £775.—110 Grafton street.

NORTH and Co.—Palmerston Park—Well built House, 8 apartments, bathroom, large garden, rear entrance, Terms, 110 Grafton street.

NORTH and Co.—Darlry road vicinity—Detached Residence, 9 apartments, bathroom, garage, electric light; £1,900.—110 Grafton street.

NORTH—Lovely Dublin—Delightful brick-built Bungalow, with extensive garden; no ground rent; moderate price; possession. Apply MacArthur's, Ltd., 28 Westmoreland street.

RANELAGH—Possession, 6 apartments, bath; price £700. Keys Foster, 9 Westmoreland street. 3 D

SANDFORD road—Queen Anne Residence; £1,300.—Jones, 114 Stephen's Green.

THERE are only three lots of new Houses, Green mount road, Terenure; price £1,050. Intending house purchasers should inspect; select localities fine views.—Wannine. 22 X

19 VILLIERS road, Rathgar—New House, off Highfield road and Dartry road, containing 2 reception rooms, study, 4 bedrooms, cloakroom with hot and cold water, etc., garage. 7 A

£44 PROFIT Rent, well secured, nice; £925 Full particulars, MacArthur's, Ltd., 28 Westmoreland street. 7 A

£375 WILL Purchase 8 roomed House, nice position, Rathmines; shop lease. Keys, MacArthur's, Ltd., 28 Westmoreland street. 7 A

HOUSES TO LET

HOUSE to Let, Dartry road district; 2 sitting, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, etc.; £100, free.—G 1846, this office.

HOUSES to Let, beautifully situated, gas, electric light; convenient to train. Apply Secretary, Kilternan Estate, Foxrock. 7 A

LEESON Park vicinity—Six roomed, non basement; hot bath; £100, free.—Arthur Jones, 22 Andrew street.

TO Let at Rathmines, compact Residence, newly done up, every modern convenience; rent £120, free.—Jones, Howse Agents, 114 Stephen's Green.

TO Let, Lansdowne road, Rathmines; three bedrooms, three sittingrooms, bathroom (h. and c.) kitchen, etc.; vacant early December; £84 free.—G 1935, this office.

HOUSES WANTED.

FURNISHED House Wanted from January, for a year or longer; Pembroke Township, non-basement preferred, rent about £180 per annum; first class tenant. Replies to James H. North and Co., 110 Grafton street. 5 E

GOOD House Wanted, 6-8 rooms, Mountjoy square vicinity; garage space essential; lease or purchase. J. Mcferlan, Auctioneer, Houses and Estate Agent, 87a St. Ignatius road, Drumcondra. 31 E

HOUSE and Shop Property Wanted in Dublin, for cash with or without possession; must be cheap; no commission charged. Full particulars to Estates, Limited 45 High street, Belfast. 2 C

MODERN non-basement House, large garden, garage, convenient city; £2,000 downwards.—G 1837, this office. 6 F

TENEMENTS, Cottages and Terrace Houses Purchased; state full particulars.—G 1906, this office. 7 A

WANTED, small, well Furnished House, South side, for small family.—G 1623, this office. 3 D

WELL Furnished House, Pembroke district; 3 reception, 4 bedrooms, maid's room; six months.—G 1704, this office. 7 E

WANTED to Purchase, modern detached House, with 2 or 3 acres land; vicinity Howth road.—G 1596, this office. 3 D

WANTED, Cottage or Gate Lodge, large garden or some land; Dublin.—G 1785, this office.

WANTED to Rent, Unfurnished House, with garden, near Dublin; state rent and full particulars.—G 1923, this office. 7 E

WANTED to Purchase, small House or Bungalow; £100 down, balance as rent.—G 1696, this office.

HOUSES WANTED CONTINUED.

WANTED, good Unfurnished House, non basement, 6-8 rooms, garage; Pembroke, Rathmines, Monkstown, etc., district; rent not above £140 free; 1st class tenant.—G 1479, this office. 7 E

£1,200—£1,500 OFFERED modern House; South side preferred.—G 1838, this office. 6 F

APARTMENTS TO LET.

DUBLIN AND DISTRICT.

APARTMENTS Agency—Lists on application; Flats, Board Residence, Furnished Apartments.—Hine Waite, 20 Nassau street. T

AT 16 Hatch street—Comfortable Rooms, good catering, exclusive house; garage, telephone. 8 D

AT 81 upper Leeson street—Apartments; board optional; moderate; private house. 4 D

ATTRACTIVE Flat Hoggs to Let, also Garage; vicinity Dundrum.—G 1657, this office. 5 E

AT 2 St. Alphonsus road, Drumcondra—Rooms, board optional; visitors or permanent. 5 E

BUSINESS girl can have own Bedroom, use sitting room, full board, bath, central, moderate; 21/- weekly.—G 1843, this office. 6 F

BEDROOM and Sittingroom; suit one or two gentlemen; partial Board; with garage, Rathgar.—G 10, Irish Times Branch Office, Rathmines.

COMFORTABLE, Furnished Bedroom, use kitchen and cooker.—20 Eglington road, Rathgar. 3 E

COMFORTABLE Accommodation in Protestant lady's private residence; suit gentleman; south suburbs.—G 1834, this office. 6 E

COMFORTABLE Home offered Gentleman for £1 per week in return for assistance in small garden. Address "Z 4538, Home," this office. 6 F

COMFORTABLE Bedroom, use Sittingroom; suit gentleman.—60 Rathgar road.

COMBINED Room and Breakfast for gentleman; 25/- per week. Apply G 1902, this office. 7 E

FURNISHED Bedroom, Sittingroom, Kitchenette, use bath, electric light; Morehampton road; hot water.—G 1573, this office.

FIRST class Board Residence, comfortably Furnished Rooms, suit ladies or gentlemen; moderate; Upper Rathmines.—R O 9, Irish Times Branch Office, Rathmines.

FURNISHED Drawingrooms to Let as Bed and Sitting-room, electric light, bath, attendance; £3 3/- per week; Pembroke road.—G 1926, this office. 7 A

GENTLEMAN recommends his late Lodging, with homely family; suit one or two gentlemen; partial board.—G 1801, this office.

GENTLEMAN can recommend Bedroom, with use of Sittingroom; suit one or two; full or partial Board.—R O 8, Irish Times Branch Office, Rathmines.

HIGHFIELD road—Furnished Sittingroom and Bedroom, Full Board, garage.—G 1882, this office.

HIGH class Board Residence, central, comfortable, moderate.—31 Harcourt street. 7 A

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MERRION road—Comfortable Combined Room, attendance.—G 1925, this office. 7 A

NICELY Furnished Bed Sittingroom, good cooking and attendance.—7 Morehampton terrace, Donnybrook. 5 E

PAYING guests taken. Dublin 5 miles; tram and bus service £2 10/-; garage. Address "Z 4544, Guests," this office. 6 F

TWO small Rooms and boxroom, gas and water; top floor; vicinity Bagpot street.—G 1775, this office. 5 E

TO Let, Grosvenor road, Furnished Sittingroom, Bedroom, kitchenette, bath, electric; comfortable, convenient house; 30/- weekly; no children.—G 1891, this office.

WIDOW Lady has Furnished Bedroom, sittingroom to Let, attendance; Nerfle road, Rathgar.—G 1795, this office. 6 D

19 LOWER Pembroke street—Apartments, suit two; Board, full or partial.

31 UPPER Columba's road, off Iona road—Select, comfortable Apartments, suit 2 gentlemen; Partial Board, 16/-; Full Board, 25/-; bath, electric light, fire.

48 WATERLOO road—Select Furnished Flat, sittingroom, bedroom, kitchenette, bath, garage.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

LADY wants Front Bed Sittingroom, Palmerston road, 10/-, or Bedroom and use sittingroom, attendance, permanent, dining out, 12.45.—G 1852, this office.

SINGLE Man requires Furnished combined Room, separate cooker; self catering; state terms.—G 1901, this office.

TWO Ladies want 4 Rooms, or airy Ground Flat, South side; moderate.—G 1883, this office.

YOUNG Lady requires Bed Sittingroom, gas fire, partial Board; close to Rathmines.—G 1742, this office.

YOUNG Lady requires comfortable Apartments, attendance only. Sandymount, Ballsbridge; terms.—G 1828, this office.

FLATS TO LET.

A NEWLY decorated self contained five room Top Flat to Let, with kitchenette, bathroom, panty, etc.; electricity, gas; caretaker; separate hall door. Seen any time. 18 Upper Fitzwilliam street. 7 A

ATTRACTIVE three roomed Furnished Flat to Let, bay window; tram line.—La Hollybank road, Drumcondra. 7 X

A 23 Ely place—Drawingroom Flat, Unfurnished, three rooms, kitchenette, bathroom, geyser. 7 E

BUSINESS lady wishes another to Share Flat.—G 1737, this office. 5 A

CHOICE Flat to Let, Merrion square; seven rooms, kitchenette, bath, garden, etc.; moderate rent.—G 1925, this office. 3 D

EXCEPTIONALLY well-Furnished Flat to Let for three or six months, absolutely self contained; large sittingroom, two bedrooms, bathroom, kitchenette, gas cooker, hot and cold water, etc. Can be seen from 11 to 1 or 2 to 4. Please ring top bell, 79 Pembroke road. 4 E

FLAT, Unfurnished, complete, three rooms.—15 Earlsfort terrace. Seen only 10.30-11.30. 5 E

FLATS TO LET, CONTINUED.

FURNISHED, two rooms and cooker, Hall Flat, Pembroke road; no attendance; £2 10/- monthly, in advance; share bathroom, sunset, one lady.—70, Irish Times Branch Office, Baggot street Bridge.

FLAT, Unfurnished, drawingroom, waterloo room, electric light. Seen 3-4.30. Key 55 Lower Baggot street. 5 D

FLAT to Let, Merrion square; spacious rooms; moderate rent; suit doctor, dentist, solicitor.—G 1626, this office. 3 D

FLAT, Unfurnished, Self Contained Drawingroom Flat, Merrion square; moderate.—G 1826, this office. 6 F

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RATHMINES road—Unfurnished Flat, large sitting room, large bedroom, kitchenette, bath, etc., rent £65.—Prim Bros., Dawson street. 6 D

SELF contained Flat—Unfurnished for Letting, city and suburbs. Apply Prim Bros., 21 Dawson street. 22 X

SUPERIOR Furnished Hall Flat; Anglesea road.—G 1852, this office.

TO Let, self contained Hall Flat, two rooms; also garage, at 11 Herbert street. Apply de Courcy, 8 Elgin road. 3 D

TOP Flat, three apartments, semi furnished, electric; select; adults; Cowper road.—G 1803, this office. 6 E

UNFURNISHED Flat, 14 Greenmount road, Terenure. Seen 11 to 5 daily.

30 UPPER Pembroke street—Furnished and Unfurnished self-contained high class Flats. 7 A

WATERLOO road—Sittingroom, two Bedrooms, Kitchenette, etc., fully Furnished, entirely redecorated. 6 E

52 LOWER Baggot street—Unfurnished Drawing-room Flat, roomy, every convenience. Call 2.30-4.30. 7 A

67 FITZWILLIAM square—Unfurnished Drawingroom Flat, three rooms, kitchenette, w.c., etc., garage to-Let. 5 E

FLATS WANTED.

GENTLEMAN requires self contained small Flat, compact, Furnished or Unfurnished, Earlsfort terrace district; some attendance necessary.—G 1905, this office.

TWO business Girls require Furnished Flat, self contained; moderate; state terms.—G 1888, this office.

KELLETTS

have Reorganised their

Household Drapery Department

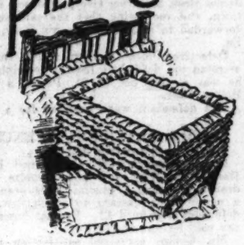
and Announce a Great Reorganisation Sale—an event teeming with opportunities for Great Economies. The department is filled with New Stock, absolutely clean and fresh, and every item is a genuine bargain.

THOUSANDS OF HALF-PRICE BARGAINS

See them in Kellett's Windows in George's Street and South City Markets and examine the Goods in the Department

THIS IS AN ABSOLUTELY GENUINE SALE
DO NOT MISS IT

PILLOW CASES



An outstanding Bargain in Horrockses' Hemstitched Pillow Cases. Full size. Sold elsewhere at 1/11. Special Price during KELLETT'S SALE, each 1/0½

140 dozen of slightly soiled Horrockses' and Finlay's Pillow Cases, all sizes and shapes. Some of these are worth 2/11. ALL ONE PRICE, each ..... 9½D.
For personal shoppers only.

SHEETINGS

A Great Bargain in Horrockses' world-famous heavy Twill Sheeting, 66 inches wide. To-day's Price, 2/6. KELLETT'S SALE PRICE, per yard 1/6

An amazing Offer of Unbleached Sheeting, 60 ins. wide, guaranteed pure; will launder white in a few washings. KELLETT'S SALE PRICE, per yard ... 10½D.

BEDSPREADS

A Big Bargain in Printed Bedspreads of good quality. Double Bed size. The colours are guaranteed fast. KELLETT'S SALE PRICE, each 3/11

LONGCLOTH

A Wonderful Offer of Horrockses' Famous Longcloth. Full 36 inches width. Worth 9½d. per yard. KELLETT'S SALE PRICE, per yard ..... 6D.

CRETONNE

A Marvellous Offer of Printed Cretonne in a variety of beautiful designs. KELLETT'S SALE PRICES:
27" 6½D. Yard. 50" 1/- Yard.

BED TICKS

Heavy Bed Ticks, 3ft. 6ins. x 6ft. 4ins. Each 2/6
Heavy Bed Ticks, 4ft. 6ins. x 6ft. 4ins. Each 3/6
Note—These Ticks are all 6ft. 4ins. long.
Pillow Ticks. Each ... 8½D.
Bolster Ticks. Each ... 1/6

FEATHER PILLOWS

A remarkable Bargain in Real Feather Pillows, full size, well filled in strong ticking. KELLETT'S SALE PRICE, each 3/3

If you cannot come personally
ORDER BY POST
All Orders
POST FREE
during this Sale

Wonderful BLANKET OFFERS

Real Irish
ALL WOOL BLANKETS

Single Bed Size	Double Bed Size	Extra Double Bed Size
6/11 each	9/11 each	14/11 each

UNDER BLANKETS

A very Special Offer of Under Blankets, large sizes; white, with blue border. Sold elsewhere at 2/11. KELLETT'S SALE PRICE, each 1/11

A few Pairs of Soiled and Damaged Blankets LESS THAN HALF PRICE for personal shoppers only.

SHEET BARGAINS

An outstanding Bargain in 100 Pairs (only) of Horrockses' World-famous Sheets, double bed sizes. Some of these are slightly soiled. KELLETT'S SALE PRICE, per pair 7/6

Real DOWN QUILTS
By BOOTH & FOX
Full Double Bed Size

Beautiful Colourings with plain panel of Black, Blue or Pink. These Quilts are double filled Real Down, with wide pouffe panels, and are worth at least 35/-.

KELLETT'S BARGAIN,
SALE 27/6 PRICE

TURKISH TOWELS

A Great Offer of Large Size White Turkish Towels, with neat coloured borders. Worth 1/6. KELLETT'S SALE PRICE, each 1/0½

Real Admiralty Towels, as supplied to the British Government, made of White Turkish Material with red border. Large size; each one stamped. KELLETT'S SALE PRICE, each 1/-

QUILTS

Coloured Alhambra Quilts, full double bed size, in Pink, Sky, Red, Gold, and Olive. Sold elsewhere as high as 5/11. A unique Bargain at KELLETT'S SALE PRICE, each 2/11

White Marcella Quilts, specially suitable for Hotels, Boarding Houses, etc. Large size, and well worth 6/11. KELLETT'S BARGAIN PRICE, each 4/11

CURTAIN NET

Six Pieces only of Nottingham Curtain Net, made by the manufacturers of the celebrated "Ariston" Curtains. Double width. Well worth 1/-. KELLETT'S SALE PRICE, per yard ..... 8½D.

DOWN QUILT COVERS

An Assortment of Loose Covers for Down Quilts, full double bed size. Some of these are worth up to 21/-. The lot is offered at one price, during KELLETT'S SALE, each 7/6

CURTAINS

About One Hundred Pairs of Odd Curtains, from 2½ yds. to 4 yds. long, clearing at ONE-THIRD OF ORIGINAL COST, for personal shoppers only.

PILLOW CASES

An astonishing Bargain in Horrockses' famous Plain Pillow Cases. Full Size, 20 in. x 30 in. Regularly sold at 1/3. KELLETT'S SALE PRICE, each ..... 6D.
N.B.—Four only to any one customer.

TABLE CLOTHS

A remarkable Bargain in heavy quality Damask Table Cloths, 48 in. x 70 in. These are really worth 4/11 each. KELLETT'S SALE PRICE, each... 2/11

WINCEYETTE

Only Twenty Pieces of Double-width Coloured Winceyette, in shades of Sky, Pink, Helio, Cream, Lemon and Salmon. Sold elsewhere at 1/- per yard. KELLETT'S SALE PRICE, per yard 8